JANUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3364.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1795.

By the PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

When we review the calamities which afflict ſo many other Nations, the preſent condition of the United States affords much matter of conſolation and ſatisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war; an increaſing proſpect of the continuance of that exemption; the great degree of internal tranquility we have enjoyed; the recent confirmation of that tranquility by the ſuppreſſion of an inſurrection which ſo wantonly threatened it; the happy courſe of our public affairs in general; the unexampled proſperity of all claſſes of our citizens—are circumſtances which peculiarly mark our ſituation with indications of the Divine Beneficence towards us. In ſuch a ſtate of things it is, in an eſpecial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to ALMIGHTY GOD, and to implore him to continue and confirm the bleſſings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this ſentiment I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, do recommend to all Religious Societies and Denominations, and to all perſons whomſoever within the United States, to ſet apart and obſerve Thurſday, the nineteenth day of February next, as a Day of Public Thankſgiving and Prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their ſincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the manifold and ſignal mercies, which diſtinguiſh our lot as a Nation; particularly for the poſſeſſion of Conſtitutions of Government, which unite, and by their Union eſtabliſh liberty with order; for the preſervation of our Peace, Foreign and Domeſtic; for the ſeaſonable controul which has been given to a ſpirit of diſorder in the ſuppreſſion of the late inſurrection; and generally for the proſperous courſe of our affairs public and private; and at the ſame time humbly and fervently to beſeech the Kind Author of theſe Bleſſings graciouſly to prolong them to us—to imprint on our hearts a deep and ſolemn ſenſe of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to eſtimate their immenſe value—to preſerve us from the arrogance of proſperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by deluſive purſuits—to diſpoſe us to merit the continuance of his favours, by not abuſing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correſpondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this Country more and more a ſafe and propitious aſylum for the unfortunate of other Countries—to extend among us true and uſeful knowledge—to diffuſe and eſtabliſh habits of ſobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the bleſſings we poſſeſs, or aſk for ourſelves, to the whole family of Mankind.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the SEAL of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA to be affixed to (L. S.) theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my HAND. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, No. 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market ſtreet,
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PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1794.

A CHARGE

Delivered to the ſeveral GRAND JURIES of the counties of Allegheny, Weſtmoreland, Fayette, and Waſhington, at December Seſſions, 1794, by ALEXANDER ADDISON, Preſident of the Courts of Common Pleas in thoſe counties.

THE late inſurrection in this country, from the numbers concerned in it, the manner in which it was conducted, the object which it propoſed to accompliſh, the fatal effect which it produced, and the melancholy proſpects which it exhibited, may be conſidered as the moſt alarming event which has occurred in America for many years. When authority has been encountered with tumult, and alſo has been ſuſpended by armed men, when the rage of ſome citizens has attacked the lives of other citizens, and deſtroyed their houſes and property by fire; every man of a ſober mind muſt be impreſſed with concern, and ſeriouſly conſider, to what theſe things tend.

That a people ſtruggling againſt uſurped powers ſhould oppoſe oppreſſion by violence, or that, in the ſtate of inflammation which is produced by a revolution, occaſional outrages ſhould break forth, no man will wonder. But that a people living under a ſettled and free government of laws, eſtabliſhed by their own will, and changeable when, and to what they pleaſe, ſhould have recourſe to force, to repeal or alter their laws, or to any thing but authority, to redreſs their grievances; is not leſs abſurd in itſelf, than deſtructive to liberty; and will more effectually promote arbitrary power, diſcredit democracy, and ſhew the inefficacy of a free repreſentative government, than all the arguments, which its moſt artful enemies have ever invented.

All governments are liable to change: all have had their changes: for no human art or invention is perpetual. The freedom of the ſavage ſtate is by degrees reſtrained, by the rules which are neceſſary, to preſerve one man from the force and fraud of another. As wickedneſs becomes more ingenious or daring, reſtraints are multiplied; or, in other words, the powers of government are enlarged. Every new act of violence in the people becomes an argument for a new acceſſion of force to the government; till arbitrary power is gradually inveſted in one man, as the only remedy for preſerving every man from the injuſtice of every other. Such has been the progreſs of governments; and ſuch, by the violence of paſſions, may be the progreſs of ours.

We profeſs to admire liberty, and to reſpect the principles of a democratic republic, as the beſt ſource of government: and we conſider our own government as founded on thoſe principles. Will we be honeſt in our profeſſion, and act on the principles which we admire. The principles of a democracy are, that the whole people, either perſonally or by their repreſentatives, ſhould have the power of making laws. But in what law is it that the whole people would concur? So various are the faculties and intereſts of men, that unanimity of many, in any one meaſure, is ſeldom to be expected, of a whole people, almoſt never. If no law were to be made, therefore, until the whole people ſhould aſſent to it; no law would almoſt ever be made. But as laws muſt be made, there is a neceſſity, that the will of ſome of the people ſhould be conſtrained; and reaſon requires, that the greater num- ſhould bind the leſs. In our government, therefore, the will of the majority is equivalent to the will of the whole, and as ſuch muſt be ſubmitted to; unleſs we will avow, that we mean to change or deſtroy the principles of our govenment by violence and terror, and abandoning reaſon, the priciple of action in men, degrade ourſelves to the rank of brutes.

To permit or aſſume a power in any particular part of a ſtate, to defeat or evade a law, is to eſtabliſh a principle, that every part of a ſtate may make laws for itſelf, or, in other words, that there ſhall be no laws, no ſtate, and no duty; but a complication of ſeperate ſocieties, acting each, according to their pleaſure. Thoſe ſocieties will again be ſubdivided; for a majority of the whole of any ſociety will have no authority to controul any one refractory member. Each man in the ſtate will be free from all law, but his own will. Government and ſociety are then deſtroyed; anarchy is eſtabliſhed; and the wicked and the ſtrong, like ſavages and wild beaſts, prey on the whole, and on one another.

Such are the natural and neceſſary conſequences of oppoſing a law by force. This oppoſition perſiſted in, muſt terminate either in anarchy in the people, or tyranny in the government, in either caſe, muſt terminate in the deſtruction of thoſe republican principles, which we profeſs to admire, and are bound to ſupport. If the government yield, one example of ſucceſsful violence will excite ſome other part of the people, for ſome other cauſe, to purſue the ſame unwarrantable means, for the attainment of a favourite object. Every law will be oppoſed in ſome quarter, by intereſted men. Indulgence to ſome will neceſſarily beget indulgence to all. There will be no law, the wicked men will have no reſtraint; happineſs will no longer exiſt; mutual jealouſy, diſtruſt, and terror will pervade all theſts, robberies and murders will ſpread over the country; and every man will be the enemy of every other. If the government exert its force, the reſiſtance which it will experience, and the difficulty with which it will overcome it, will convince the whole people, or the well diſpoſed, and the greater number, that there is a neceſſity of abridging the priviledges of the citizens, and arming the government with greater power. To repreſs improper violence in the people, powers otherwiſe unneceſſary will be given to the government; and thoſe powers will be increaſed by every new occaſion of violence, till a tyranny is eſtabliſhed. And this is the moſt probable reſult of tumults, riots, and inſurrections. For all good men are inſtantly impreſſed with indignation and reſentment againſt them, and diſpoſed to lend their aid to government, to puniſh and reſtrain them. And in the choice of anarchy or tyranny, the laſt, as the leaſt evil will be preferred.

I hold therefore, that a forcible oppoſition to law, inſtead of favouring liberty, is the ſureſt way to deſtroy it. Is then forcible reſiſtance to law never juſtifiable? It never is, unleſs the law be unconſtitutional. An unconſtitutional law is of no authority, and void: and reſiſtance to it is juſtifiable, if not commendable.

If a law be not contradictory to the principles of the conſtitution, however erroneous thoſe principles be, it is entitled to obedience. If the law or the conſtitution require amendment, it is to be fought in a peaceable manner; for to attempt it by force, implies an apprehenſion, that the alteration attempted will not bear the teſt of reaſon, nor receive the approbation of a majority. If either the law, or the conſtitution diſpleaſe a majority, the majority can alter either. If either the law or the conſtitution diſpleaſe a minority, the minority muſt ſubmit or retire from the territory of the ſtate. Theſe are the principles of democratic republics. By theſe principles, if we examine our reſiſtance to the Exciſe law, we ſhall find it as unjuſtifiable in its nature, as it was outrageous in its degree. A power to lay and collect exciſes was explicitly veſted in Congreſs, by the conſtitution of the United States. This power received a very full diſcuſſion, and deliberate ſanction from all the ſtates, in their conventions. And, if I well remember, not leſs than four of the ſtates (ſome of the ſouthern, and ſome of the eaſtern ſtates) to their ratification of the conſtitution, annexed an expreſs condition, that Congreſs ſhould not impoſe direct taxes, unleſs the amount of the impoſts and exciſes ſhould be inſufficient for the neceſſities of government. According to the opinion of thoſe ſtates therefore, Congreſs, inſtead of being cenſurable for not preferring a direct tax to an exciſe, would have been cenſurable if they had impoſed a direct tax till the laſt extremity.

All our beneſits are mingled with ſome degree of inconvenience. The Union of the ſtates under a general government, while, by combining the whole ſtrength, it renders the ſtates reſpectable and proſperous, may be truly conſidered as eſſential to our ſafety and happineſs, and as one of the greateſt political beneſits, which we can poſſeſs. But it is neceſſarily attended with this inconvenience, that the laws, which, from their nature muſt be general, will often be leſs adapted to the circumſtances of ſome ſtates, than of others. The ſuffering ſtates muſt ſeek conſolation under this evil from the principles of mutual conceſſion; and remedy for it, from time, experience, and reciprocal inequality of taxation. If this tax, as doubtleſs it does, bear peculiarly hard on this country, there may be other taxes which bear peculiarly hard on other parts of the United States, and affect us but little. I know not whether I ought to reckon of this number, the tax on property ſold at auction, the tax on the manufactory of ſnuff and refined ſugar, or the tax on licences for ſelling wine or foreign ſpirits by retail; but of this number I ſurely may reckon, ſo far as it goes, the tax on carriages for the conveyance of perſons. If all theſe taxes do not, the laſt certainly does, affect others chiefly, and us but little; the laſt, I may rather ſay, affects us not at all. They were all impoſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs; and if the progreſs be perſiſted in, all may correct the inequality of each; or the intereſt of all combining for mutual protection, and inſtructed by obſervation and experience, may in time produce the repeal of all, and introduce a new ſyſtem more acceptable in its nature and more eaſy in practice. In the mean time, while we murmur at the inconvenience of any law, let us ſeriouſly reflect on the difficulty of making laws equal and acceptable to ſo extended and varying a territory as that of the United States. And conſidering the fraternal band which ties us together, and the ſource of our laws from the appointment of the whole people; ought we raſhly to abandon a confidence, that, as ſoon as a law is plainly proved by experience, to be oppreſſive to us our brethren will relieve us? Would not we do ſo to others? And have others leſs virtue than we?

Together with theſe general principles, the particular circumſtances of this country preſs upon us a faithful ſubmiſſion to this law, as a point of conſcience, honour, and ſafety. If we do not yield, an armed force willl compel a punctual obedience. The law will be executed, and let us not render it impoſſible for government to execute it by proper perſons. As a public office, become neceſſary for our honour and ſafety, let us render its execution reſpectable, and encourage and protect honeſt and reſpectable men in it. We may thus, in ſome degree, leſſen the burden of the law, and render our obedience more pleaſant to ourſelves.

God forbid, that any man among us ſhould entertain the horrid idea, that ſecret aſſaſſination ſhould accompliſh the work, which it is found no longer ſafe for open inſurrection to attempt. When danger to its very exiſtence has once rouſed the power of government, no art or machination, nothing but implicit ſubmiſſion, can reſtore ſafety to the aggreſſors. Even from our ſecurity from each other, ſuch an idea is one of the moſt dreadful that can be conceived. Vices the moſt daring and deteſtable, need only a plauſible introduction, to render them familiar and general. One inſtance of aſſaſſination, of the moſt odious perſon among us would render the life of the moſt reſpectable altogether unſafe. For aſſaſſination is the work of a ruffian, and is there any perſon whom a ruffian will reſpect? caſt a moment's reflection on our late troubles, and tell me what kind of villainy there is, which all at once did not become faſhionable. Chopping off heads was ſpoken of, as eaſily as ſlicing a cucumber; and burning houſes became as trivial as tearing waſte paper. Introduce aſſaſſination or any other ſpecies of crime, under a plauſible pretence, and it will ſoon ſpread over the country, and extend to every object.

The late troubles exhibit an awful leſſon, which it would be inexcuſeable to paſs over without attention and improvement. During their exiſtence, the paſſions were too much excited, and the mind too little at leiſure, to examine throughly their nature or effects; and terror debarred the exerciſe of freedom of opinion and expreſſion. But now, when the ſtorm is over, it becomes our duty to look back on the paſt ſcenes, to contemplate the ruins it made, and ſpeaking of the leading tranſactions freely and without diſguiſe, to beſtow ſome ſerious reflections on their nature and tendency. Theſe reflections, while they afford us an opportunity of remarking, how fatal to happineſs is a reſiſtance to lawful authority, will ſhow us alſo, how oppoſite to liberty anarchy is.

Some of the plaineſt dictates of perſonal liberty, if not its moſt eſſential principles are, that every man be free to think, to ſpeak, and to act, as his inclination and judgment may lead him, provided he offend not againſt any law; that no man ſhall be tried or puniſhed according to the arbitary will of any individual, but according to the eſtabliſhed forms and rules of the laws; and that the enjoyment of every mans property ſhall be ſecured to him until he forfeit it, by the ſentence of the law, and that ſentence be executed by the proper officer. With theſe maxims compare the effects of anarchy, as we have experienced it. Becauſe the intereſt or inclination of ſome men led them to acce it and execute certain offices eſtabliſhed by public authority, lawleſs bodies of men, aſſembled for the purpoſe of riot and violence, ſeized, inſulted, and abuſed their perſons, entered their houſes by force, and deſtroyed both their houſes and property by fire. If any thing can place ſuch tranſactions in a more deteſtable light, than, at firſt ſight, they muſt appear, it may be this; that, if theſe things may be done, for any cauſe, however good, there needs no more for their execution, for every cauſe, than that the party to execute them be of opinion, that the cauſe is good. Let but a mob aſſemble, however ſmall it be, if ſufficient to accompliſh its purpoſe; let them agree in opinion, that ſuch a man is dangerous, and therefore, that his property ought to be deſtroyed; and it is inſtantly done. Let but one man hate another, and reſolve to deſtroy him; he has only to aſſemble a few of ſimilar ſentiments, or over whom he has influence; they inſtantly pretend to be the people: and the work of malice is accompliſhed under the ſemblance of zeal for the public good.

The outrages of anarchy were not confined to public officers. They extended alſo to private citizens, of reſpectable character and inoffenſive manners. Variety of opinion ſeems to be as natural to the human mind, as variety in ſhape, features, and complexion, is to the human body. Both ſeem to be the work of our creator: neither can be a proper cauſe of puniſhment: and to puniſh for either, is the groſſeſt tyranny. Actions which ſome may think meritorious, others may think deteſtable; and a law, which ſome may think bad, others may think good. But ſurely no man of ſenſe and virtue will think, that any man ought to be puniſhed, for entertaining or expreſſing either of theſe opinions, or for acting accordingly. Yet, for ſuch cauſes, were men, who had offended againſt no law, ſevered from all the attachments of domeſtic life; driven from their families and homes; it might have been to wander, they know not where, and to ſubſiſt, they know not how; under the fear and peril of death, if they ſhould

refuta. Is this liberty? fuch is the liberty of anarchy.

To a private letter a ſacred reſpect, ſomewhat reſembling the antient myſteries of religion, has been uſually annexed; and, to violate its ſecrecy requires the ſuſpicion of a coward, and the villainy of a traitor. Yet for no object, that I can perceive, of any public nature, but only to gratify the little revenge of a malignant mind, or to ſhew, that there was no crime which we were not ready to perpetrate; the public poſt was robbed, and the letters in the mail were opened by a ſet of ſelf-created inquiſitors, who, advancing from one degree of guilt to a greater, aſſumed the authority of government; and called out the militia of the country to ſhare and cover their crimes.

But, gentlemen, the paſt cannot be recalled: let us only ſtudy to improve by it; and ſtrive to make ſome compenſation, by our future conduct. For this purpoſe, let us ſuppreſs the firſt ſeeds of ſedition and riot, before they grow up as before, to a ſtrength not to be reſiſted. Let even words tending to any violence or a breach of peace, be held criminal. Let every witneſs of ſuch things carry the offender before a magiſtrate, that juſtice may be executed. And let every magiſtrate take heed, that he bear not the ſword in vain. To permit criminals to eſcape from puniſhment, is to encourage crimes. Impunity begets offences, as corruption produces maggots. A few examples of puniſhment of the late diſorderly, given among ourſelves in each county, will perhaps ſecure our peace for many years, and prevent the exiſtence of many crimes, and the neceſſity of many and ſevere puniſhments.

To your particular and ſerious conſideration, gentlemen, do I addreſs theſe ſentiments. You are the door, by which only juſtice may be come at. By you a way may be opened to juſtice. By you juſtice may be ſhut up. In your hands the laws of your country have placed this authority; and for your exerciſe of it ſtrictly, according to law and truth, you are bound by your oaths, and anſwerable to your God. You have no diſcretion to do as you pleaſe; your opinions muſt be governed by the laws; your belief muſt be guided by teſtimony; and ſo you have ſworn. It is not for you to determine whether it be expedient, that puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on any particular offender: but only whether it be true, that any particular perſon is an offender.

There are two reaſons which ought particularly at this time to induce juries, and all other officers concerned in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and all citizens, to diſcharge their reſpective duties with preciſion, and carry the laws into execution, with the moſt perfect exactneſs. An armed force is now in our country, for the purpoſe of enforcing ſubmiſſion to the laws. The ſooner we give ſatisfactory evidence of our voluntary and exact conformity to the laws, the ſooner will our country be cleared of this ſtain on its character. Further, a law has lately been paſſed, directing that certain caſes, which formerly were tried in the federal courts, may now be tried in the ſtate courts; and experiments, under this law, are about to be made. We have now, in many caſes, an opportunity of being tried in our own counties, inſtead of being carried for trial to York or Philadelphia. But, if we ſhew any backwardneſs or bias, in doing juſtice, we cannot expect that we ſhould be entruſted with its adminiſtration, in thoſe caſes. Government muſt require ſtrict juſtice; and if this cannot be obtained in our courts, they will be ſhunned as corrupt; and we ſhall be taken for trial, to a diſtance, and have our caſes decided by others. If we wiſh, therefore, to be delivered from a ſtanding army; or if we wiſh to have trials, in the caſes offered to us, in our own counties, let us now, at this critical time, give ſpecimens of our being ruled by law. If we do ſo now, who knows but, after ſome experience of our virtue, the federal government may truſt us, in all caſes whatſoever, with trials in our own counties.

I do therefore ſolemnly adjure you, to deal faithfully, and make true preſentments, in all caſes of any breach of the peace, or other offence, eſpecially reſpecting the late troubles. This will be the true teſt of our integrity, and will determine how far government ought to truſt us with the management of ourſelves. Whenever a bill is ſent up to you, if it be proved true, I call upon you, as you regard your oaths, and the intereſt of your country, to find it ſo. Where any offence is within the knowledge of any of you, I call upon you, by the ſame regard to your oaths and your country, that you preſent the facts to us, or give information of them to the proſecutor for the ſtate, that he may draw up a bill to be found on your knowledge.

Theſe tranſactions furniſhes us with melancholy inſtruction, that, when men have once tranſgreſſed the bonds of civil obligation, and violated public authority, there is afterwards no reſtraint to their acceſs. They will do deeds which they never before intended, and from which, had they been ſuggeſted, they would have ſhrunk back with horror: and they will do them from no motive, and to no end of intereſt to themſelves or others, but merely from the raſhneſs of the moment, a ſally of wantonneſs, or an impulſe of malice. Let us learn, therefore, to confine our conduct within the ſtrict line of duty, and remember, that the firſt tranſgreſſion renders eaſy every ſubſequent one, however enormous.

I will ſtate one or two cauſes, founded in ignorance and error, which contributed to the late unhappy inſurrection, or facilitated its progreſs.

I ſhall mention firſt an opinion, that riots and terror, baniſhing the officers of the exciſe, would produce a repeal of the exciſe law, or its inactivity with reſpect to us; but I have ſaid ſo much of this, on other occaſions, that I ſhall now paſs it by without further notice.

I ſhall next mention a deſire to cover the guilt of thoſe who firſt attacked General Nevill's houſe. As it ſeems, an opinion pretty generally prevailed, that riots, in this cauſe, were proper; it appeared hard that thoſe who engaged in them ſhould ſuffer for their ſervices in the public cauſe, and it ſeems to have been believed, that the beſt way to protect them was, by multiplying the number of offenders, to make the puniſhment of any appear dangerous. Perhaps here one might find matter for queſtioning, whether it be not deſirable, that wickedneſs ſhould be accompanied with underſtanding, and whether folly be not the moſt miſchievous of all qualities. Had the men who incited the ſecond attack on General Nevill's houſe, and the ſubſequent tranſactions in the inſurrection, been men of ſound, well-informed judgment, they would have reaſoned in this manner: "The rioters have erred; but we have countenanced and ſhared the opinion, from which their error proceeded; and we ought to endeavour to ſave them. When this is done, let us go forward to government, with ſolemn and ſincere aſſurances, that we will ſubmit to this law honeſtly and punctually, and that, if required, we will pay all paſt damages and delinquencies; and, with theſe aſſurances, let us requeſt, that government forgive our offending brethren." If meaſures of this nature had been purſued, the iſſue would have been more fortunate to the offenders, to theſe counties, and to the United States.

Another cauſe which I ſhall mention, is a miſtaken uſe of the word people. As, in a democracy, the people is the ſource of all authority, and as the people on this ſide of the mountains ſeemed all to agree in reprobating the exciſe law; declaimers, never extending their views beyond their own neighbourhood, but conſidering the people here as the whole people, took occaſion to repreſent, that the people here might lawfully correct any errors of their public ſervants. On theſe principles, every neighbourhood conſidering itſelf as the people, thought it had a right to do as it pleaſed. Aſſuming, without proof, that the union of all the States is neceſſary for the proſperity of each; and that ſeperate from the union, we ſhould be inſignificant and dependent; I would obſerve, that it is the whole people of the union that is the ſource of all power, and that we are but a very ſmall portion of the whole people. And becauſe the whole people is the ſource of all power, to argue, that a very ſmall portion of the people is the ſource of all power, is abſurd. If every ſmall portion of the people were to aſſume the powers of the whole, inſtead of a government, we ſhould have a chaos of jarring authorities and conflicting wills. While the conſtitution ſubſiſts, even the whole people can ſpeak only in the conſtitutional manner, by their repreſentatives. So that the only voice of the people is the laws. And the laws muſt be preſumed to be the will of the people, until the repeal of them declare, that the people have changed their minds.

I ſhall mention but one other cauſe, which facilitaied the progreſs of the late inſurrection. The danger of this country from Indian incurſions had rendered it often neceſſary to aſſemble the militia, without waiting for the orders of government, which would become too late for the danger. From experience it was found, that attack was the beſt defence. Hence voluntary expeditions into the Indian country were frequently undertaken; and government, from a ſenſe of their utility, afterwards ſanctioned them, by defraying their expences. In this manner, *it had become habitual with the militia of theſe counties to aſſemble at the call of their officers, without enquiring into the authority or object of the call.* This habit, well known to the contrivers of the rendezvous of Braddock's field, rendered the execution of their plan an eaſy matter. They iſſued their orders to the officers of the militia, who aſſembled their men, accuſtomed to obey orders of this kind, given on the ſudden, and without authority. The militia came together without knowing from whom the orders originated, or for what purpoſe they were met. And when met, it was eaſy to communicate, from breaſt to breaſt, more or leſs of the popular frenzy, till all felt it, or found it prudent to diſſemble, and pretend that they felt it. This gave appearance, at leaſt of ſtrength and unanimity to the inſurrection, ſilenced the well diſpoſed, and emboldened ruffians to proceed, with audacity, to ſubſequent outrages, which there was no energy to reſtrain, nor force to puniſh.

In theſe reflections we find nothing conſolatory; all is ſorrow and diſgrace. Let us turn then to the other ſide of the picture, and conſider the conduct of government, and of our fellow citizens in other parts of the union. A meaſure no leſs prudent than gentle, was adopted by the government. Commiſſioners were ſent to offer us a full pardon of all paſt offences, on the ſimple condition of future obedience. Leſt theſe terms, offered generouſly at once, and the beſt that could be offered, ſhould fail in reclaiming us to our duty, the Preſident orderded, that a competent number of our fellow citizens ſhould be ready in arms to compel that obedience, which reaſon and mercy could not procure. While the terms were under our conſideration, there appeared a manifeſt reluctance in our fellow citizens, to draw their ſwords againſt their brethren. But no ſooner was it known, that we had rejected thoſe terms, and threatened the government with war and diſſolution, than the conteſt among them was, who ſhould be foremoſt in the field. It was then no longeer a doubt, whether a ſufficient number could be procured to go; but whether multitudes, beyond this number could be perſuaded to ſtay. The merchant abandoned his ware-houſe, the lawyer his office, the mechanic his ſhop, the gentleman his pleaſures, and every man the gains and enjoyments of domeſtic life; to endure hardſhips, which they had never experienced before, and hazard their lives in defence of the laws. At the call "your country in is danger," the rich and poor met together, forgetting all diſtinctions of ſtations and circumſtances, and blended in one common claſs of patriots. Even the pacific Quaker, whoſe principles reſtrain him from ſhedding blood, now aſſumed the garb and weapons of war, and marched in arms to maintain the peace and government of his country.

In this we receive a leſſon of the power of government, and are taught, that however riot and anarchy may triumph for a while, there is an energy and ſtrength in government to cruſh them; that reaſon and the laws are the only true protection of free citizens; that violence only brings ruin on its authors; that, in times of ſedition, it is the true intereſt of all, to be not lukewarm and indifferent, but firm and perſevering on the ſide of public authority, and that the faithful friends of law and order, however borne down for a time, will in the end be protected, and riſe above oppreſſion.

Even on the bright proſpect of the generous and ſpirited conduct of our patriotic fellow citizens, a cloud intervenes. Though none of them fell by our arms, yet ſome have fallen victims to a change of climate and manner of living, an inclement ſeaſon, and ſeverity of fatigue over ſwamps and mountains. Some gallant youths will never return to their anxious parents. Some parents will never return to bleſs their children, in their dying moments. And ſome huſbands have expired without a wife to cloſe their eyes. Can we think of this without ſuſpicion, that their blood may be on our heads.

One offence, which I would recommend to your particular conſideration, is that of raiſing what were called liberty poles. What was the liberty which thoſe pole-raiſers wanted? A liberty to be governed by no law; a liberty of deſtroying every man who differed from them in opinion, or whom they hated; a liberty of doing whatever miſchief they pleaſed. It is not acts of violence alone, which conſtituie offences. Offences may be committed by writings, by words, or by other ſigns of an evil purpoſe. The mere act of raſing a pole is, in itſelf, a harmleſs thing; the queſtion is, what is the meaning of it? Thoſe poles were evidently ſtandards of rebellion, and ſigns of war againſt the government. They were raiſed by the ſeditious, with an avowed intent, to hold under fear all the well diſpoſed and peaceable part of the community, to keep alive the ſpirit of riot and confuſion in the country, and to prevent the return of law, peace and ſafety. And they produced all the ill effects which were intended. They gave an opportunity to the violent to know their ſtrength and one another. What was it but thoſe pole raiſings, and their attendant circumſtances, that prevented our return to ſubmiſſion and duty, and a general acquieſcence with the terms offered by the commiſſioners; and made it neceſſary for government to march an army into this country, to ſubdue that ſpirit of ſedition and riot, which blind madneſs firſt excited, and thoſe poles kept alive? Will any man doubt, therefore, that raiſing thoſe poles was criminal? that thoſe were eſpecially criminal who raiſed them, after the arrival of the commiſſioners of government in this country? and thoſe, above all, who raiſed them, after the generous terms offered by government were made known?

Another claſs of offenders, perhaps yet more attrocious, conſiſts of thoſe, who, by violence or threats prevented, or endeavoured to prevent, the ſigning of the acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion required by government, as the condition of our pardon and peace. Independent of the fatal effects of this violence to the country, it was a reſtraint on that of freedom of will, which every man has a right to exerciſe.—Was it not a plain breach of the peace? Was it not a plain declaration of war againſt government? Need I, gentlemen, uſe words to convince you, that it was a crime? I know I need not.

Neither need I tell you, that thoſe men are criminal, and ought to be ſubjected to proſecution, who took upon them to burn houſes, or abuſe property or perſons, for ſuppoſed miſconduct. Thoſe alſo are criminal, in a high degree, who aſſembled in parties, for the purpoſe of doing ſuch things, though they never did them. This is a clear offence, and breach of the peace. It tended alſo to keep up the terrors againſt returning duty, and rendered an army neceſſary to remove thoſe terrors, and reſtore the minds of the people to freedom and eaſe, and the country to peace.

Let me, in the words of ſcripture, point out the certain difference between liberty and licentiouſneſs. "So is the will of God, that you ſubmit to every ordinance of "lawful authority;" as free, and not uſing your liberty for a cloak of maliciouſneſs, but as the ſervants of God. For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only uſe not your liberty for an occaſion to the fleſh; but, by love, ſerve one another.† True liberty, like true religion, is known by its fruits. Liberty, the daughter of heaven, and the beſt gift of God to a favored people, a generous principle, whoſe object is the peace and proſperity of the human race, muſt produce fruits worthy of its divine origin; meekneſs, juſtice, and love of one another. Licentiouſneſs, the offspring of hell, and the ſcourage of an offending nation, ſelfiſh in its nature, and ſeeking the degradation of all but itſelf, bears fruits of an oppoſite nature; ſedition, fury, hatred, malice and miſchief. By its fruits judge whether our inſurrection proceeded from a ſpirit of liberty, or of licentiouſneſs; whether it was the work of God or of the devil.

Do your duty, gentlemen, and ſatisfy your own conſciences. Preſent all the offenders whatever to the juſtice of your country. This you are bound by your oaths to do. Whether thoſe offenders ſhall be conſidered as proper objects of mercy or of puniſhment, it is not for you to decide. That queſtion lies with others; and you cannot take it up, without violating your oaths, and proſtrating the principles of our laws and government.

I ſhall conclude with exhorting to a ſpeedy and faithful compliance with two propoſitions, made to us by the agent of government. One is taking an oath of fidelity, and ſubmiſſion to the laws; and the other is entering into an aſſociation, for ſupporting their authority, and protecting their officers.

It may be aſked, why ſhould we do ſo? I will give two reaſons. 1. We have been great offenders; and we cannot give too ſtrong aſſurances of our return to duty. The aſſurances required ſeem due to our own character, and to the ſatisfaction of our fellow-citizens. 2. A temporary army is now, and a ſtanding army will be, eſtabliſhed among us; unleſs we can convince government and our fellow citizens, by unequivocal proofs, of our regular and ſincere habits of ſubmiſſion to law, and exertions to enforce obedience to all authority. If we refuſe compliance, government, and our fellow-citizens, may ſuſpect, that there is a change only in our conduct, not in our hearts; that our ſubmiſſion is temporary and diſſembled, and that if we believed it ſafe, we would again break out into riots. Let us prevent ſuch ſuſpicions by our conduct; and, as we have rendered it neceſſary for government, to eſtabliſh a force to reſtrain us, let us render it proper to withdraw this force. Let us begin, by taking this oath, and entering into this aſſociation, and continue in a faithful adherence to both. We may thus repair our character, and relieve ourſelves from the diſgrace of being governed by force and a ſtanding army.

† 1 Pet. II, 13. 16.—Gal. V.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Providence township, Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown; containing about 250 acres, 30 whereof are woodland, and about 30 of meadow, and more may be made; a conſiderable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very ſuitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring, a good new ſtone barn, an old orchard, and a young one juſt beginning to bear; alſo a variety of pear, peach cherry and plumb trees, and a ſhare in a ſhad fiſhery. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ISAAC JACOBS.

12m. 31ſt, 1794.

A Plantation for Sale.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of William Carr, late of the township of Warminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, there will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 15th day of January next, the plantation whereon the ſaid deceaſed lived; containing 170 acres of land, whereof about 40 acres are good timber land and about 15 meadow, the reſidue arable land, of a good ſoil, and highly improved. The improvements conſiſt of a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar beneath the whole, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, and ſundry convenient out-houſes. The eſtate is well watered, and is convenient to ſeveral places of public worſhip, and not more than 20 miles diſtant from the city of Philadelphia. The ſale to begin about 1 o'clock. Attendance will be given, the terms of ſale publiſhed, and an indiſputable title made to the purchaſer, by

PETER CARR,
WILLIAM CARR } Executors.
ADAM CARR,

December 24, 1794. †

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and has a ſmall foretop. Alſo taken, a bridle, and an old ſaddle, the padd faced with white plush, lately repaired with a blue ſweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive 4 dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction.

JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county,
12th mo. 30th, 1794. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 105 acres, in Radnor township, Delaware county, adjoining lands of Philip Shiff, John Jones and others; about 12 miles from Philadelphia, there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, a log barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe and waſh-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, there may be 20 or 30 acres of watered meadow made on ſaid plantation; there is alſo a ſufficiency of woodland, and bearing orchard. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, may apply to Henry Lewis, in Radnor township, or Rachel Davis, in Brandywine township, Cheſter county.

January 7 1795. †

LONDON, October 17.

A private letter received the day before yesterday from America, from an officer at Elizabeth-town, dated August 29, contains the following intelligence:—

"At the back settlements of Pennsylvania, the inhabitants have revolted against an impost, which Congress has ordered on the subjects of the United States. An army of 13 000 militia, including 1500 dragoons, is about to march against them. We every moment expect final orders for its departure."

The troubles in France originated in the American insurrection. It was natural that the daughter, which from her cradle had been so well treated by her parent, should carry to her the first fruits of her prosperity. This ought to serve as a great lesson to all governments, and a very striking proof of what we have ever maintained in this paper—that the countries which most favoured the enormities of the Jacobins, would be the first to feel this disastrous influence. Thus it is, that at the moment when Congress is solemnly fraternizing with the Convention through the medium of its ambassador, the spirit of the Convention prepares its subjects for insurrection. Hence we ought to tremble at the consequences of an illusive peace with a people, whose disorganizing spirit insinuates itself, and becomes more dangerous to its friends than its enemies.

STATE OF THE CABINET.

Agreeably to promise we now lay before our readers a circumstance of the *utmost National Importance*—as it relates to persons and opinions, of the greatest dignity and weight, we should not presume, but upon the best ground, to offer this statement to the public.

Aware of the delicacy which it becomes us to shew when alluding to high place and powerful abilities, we shall hope, without the lightest violation of respect, to perform our duty as the registers of important events.

From the purest source of information, therefore, we state, that a very marked difference of opinion now prevails between a personage, who will be known when we style him the greatest and best, and the Members of the British Cabinet.

That great personage, from conviction that it is for the happiness of the people, determines upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. Administration agree in the principle, but with regard to the mode there is no slight disagreement—the Ministers are willing to carry on the war, but they say they cannot on their responsibility do so, unless they may be allowed a Commander in Chief of the greatest capacity and experience.

With regard to the present illustrious leader of our troops, they express the highest administration of his enterprize and and personal courage; his ardour in the cause, and the celerity of his operations—but with this high opinion of our General, they cannot but think that in a period of such extreme peril, the most matured ability is to be fought for; and that long experience is an essential qualification in the Commander of an army, upon which the safety of the empire may depend.

The illustrious personage alluded to, as may be imagined, is zealous for the honour and reputation of one so dear to him, and therefore will not listen to the transfer of the command elsewhere.—The Prince, whose opinion has deservedly great weight, is of the sentiments, and with great readiness supports the claims of his brother.

If we can presume, from our authority, to re-trace his sentiments upon the subject, they are to the following effect—the Prince conceives, that if his Royal Highness has not the experience of age—he has at least better local information than any commander we could select; and that if in any enterprize he has failed, he has failed because he was never properly supported—that his promptitude was crippled by tardiness; and the co-operation of other troops in his designs was always irregular; that while he attacked he was unassisted, and assaults were obliged to be made before the necessary preparations were arrived.

Ministers with great steadiness admit this, and profess the truest respect for the character and talents of the Duke of York, but persevere in their objection. They will not engage to continue the war, unless they may select the commander of the army.

It is believed that the Marquis Cornwallis is the General they would desire to command in chief. Indulged in this particular, they are willing to try the issue of another campaign, conducted with the greatest energy.

For the means, the Emperor is ready to furnish the troops upon a subsidy—the whole to be commanded by the British officer, provided his subjects will allow the soldiers to pass out of his dominions. Upon such an arrangement taking effect, our cabinet do not yet refuse to entertain the hope of final success.

But as the great personages referred to before will not hear of any measure offensive to the feeling, or derogatory to the military fame of their illustrious relative, Ministers respectfully hope that by laying their sentiments respectfully before the Duke himself, he may be brought to yield to an expedience, and voluntarily resign the command. For this purpose, Messrs. Wyndham and Pelham are gone to the continent.

Should the Duke comply with the invitation, another campaign may be expected, under the responsibility of the present ministers. Should his Royal Highness determine to support his just claim, the great characters above mentioned, will never consent to their being superceded; and it is thought the Sovereign would not refuse his countenance to either the Marquis of Lansdown or to Mr. Fox, if he could be convinced of their entering into his views, embracing his object, and preserving at the same time the honour and reputation of the illustrious prince.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public, that the commodious and elegant bridges over the rivers Passaick and Hackinsack are nearly completed; the bridge over the Passaick is entirely so, and the raising only is wanting to finish the other bridge; but as the balluistrades are erected, it is passed, with carriages, in perfect safety.

These bridges are thirty-eight feet in width: the foot ways five feet; the bridge over the Passaick is 492 feet in length, and that over the Hackinsack, 980 feet.

The causeway, which is about 3 miles in length, connected with the bridges, is not entirely completed; it is, however, daily made use of by carriages. About three fourths of its distance is, in part gravelled, and is an excellent road, supported by piles: it is eighteen feet wide, and elevated about two feet above the surface of the meadow. It is expected the whole of the causeway will be so far finished, as to received its first coat of gravel in about two months.

The expence of these bridges is about fifty thousand dollars. They do honour to this country, and we cannot but, with pleasing satisfaction, contemplate the great utility they will be to the public.

Philadelphia, January 7.

The President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary at War, in the room of Henry Knox, Esq; who has resigned.

The following article of intelligence is contained in a letter to the printers of this paper, from a correspondent in France, via New-York, dated

ROCHELLE, the 28th, 1794.

"On the 19th Oct. four French men of war, and six frigates, fell in with, and captured the greater part of a convoy of victuallers, with two 74 gun ships and 3 frigates, bound for Portsmouth, in England, and carried them into Brest."

On Saturday last the State Senate, by a considerable majority, threw out the members elected to represent the western counties lately in a state of insurrection.

Mr. Gallatin on the same day delivered his opinion against adopting a similar measure in the House of Representatives. He took in his argument the following strong ground. If the election is viewed as vitiated, then a committee of the house only, can only constitutionally decide. If the voters in the western counties are to be disfranchised, this must be done by a legislative act, requiring the concurrence of both branches, but such an act passed now would be an *ex post facto* law, the disfranchisement should have been declared before the election, during the last session of the legislature.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE FOLLOWING

OBSERVATIONS,

Respecting the Preservation of the Peace with the INDIAN TRIBES with whom the United States have formed Treaties.

TO retrace the conduct of the government of the United States towards the Indian tribes, since the adoption of the constitution, cannot fail to afford satisfaction to every philosophic and humane mind.

A constant solicitude appears to have existed in the Executive and Congress, not only to form treaties of peace with the Indians, upon principles of justice, but to impart to them all the blessings of civilized life, of which their condition is susceptible.

That a perseverance in such principles and conduct will reflect permanent honor upon the national character cannot be doubted—At the same time it must be acknowledged that the execution of the good intentions of the public is frequently embarrassed with perplexing considerations.

The desires of too many frontier white people to seize by force or fraud upon the neighbouring Indians lands has been, and still continue to be, an unceasing cause of jealousy and hatred on the part of the Indians, and it would appear, upon a calm investigation, that until the Indians can be quieted upon this point and rely with confidence upon the protection of their lands by the United States, no well grounded hope of tranquility can be entertained.

The encroachment of white people is incessantly watched, and in unguarded moments, they are murdered by the Indians. Revenge is sought, and the innocent frontier people are too frequently involved as victims in the cruel contest. This appears to be a principal cause of Indian wars. That there are exceptions will not be denied. The passion of a young savage for war and fame is too mighty to be restrained by the feeble advice of the old men. An adequate police seems to be wanting either to prevent or punish the depredations of the unruly. It would afford a conscious pleasure, could the assertion be made on our part, that we have considered the murders of Indians the same as the murders of whites, and have punished them accordingly. This however is not the case. The irritated passions, on account of savage cruelty, are generally too keen in the places where trials are had to convict and punish for the killing of an Indian. It is considered as unnecessary to cite instances, although multitudes might be adduced in almost every part of the country, from its first settlement to the present time

If this view of the inability of both parties to keep the peace be correct, it would seem to follow as a just consequence, that adequate remedy ought to be provided for an evil of such magnitude.

It is certainly an evil to be involved in hostilities with tribes of Savages, amounting to two or three thousand, as is the case N. W. of the Ohio. But this evil would be greatly increased, were a general Indian war to prevail South of the Ohio; the Indian Warriors of the four Nations in that quarter, not being much short of fourteen thousand, not to advert to the combinations which a general Indian war might produce with the European powers, with whom the tribes both North and South of the Ohio are connected.

It seems that our own experience would demonstrate the propriety of endeavouring to preserve a pacific conduct in preference to a hostile one with the Indian tribes. The United States can get nothing by an Indian war, but they risk men, money and reputation. As we are more powerful and more enlightened than they are, there is a responsibilty or national character, that we should treat them with kindness and even liberality. It is a melancholy reflection that our modes of population have been more destructive to the Indian natives than the conduct of the Conquerors of Mexico and Peru. The evidence of this is the utter extirpation of nearly all the Indians in most populous parts of the Union. A future historian may mark the causes of this destruction of the human race in sable colours. Although the present government of the United States, cannot with propriety be involved in the opprobrium, yet, it seems necessary however, in order to render their attention upon this subject strongly characteristic of their justice, that some powerful attempts should be made to tranquilize the frontiers, particularly those South of the Ohio. The situation of the settlements on Cumberland loudly demand the interference and protection of Government. It is true some unauthorised offensive operations have proceeded from thence against the lower Cherokee towns, and victims were sacrificed. Whether these victims were all warriors, or whether women and children were not involved in the destruction, seems to merit enquiry.

Upon the most mature reflection the subscriber has been able to bestow upon this subject, arising from the experience of several years observation thereof, he humbly conceives all attempts to preserve the peace with the Indian tribes will be found inadequate short of an arrangement somewhat like the following, to wit.

1. That a line of military posts, at such distances as shall be directed, be established upon the frontiers within the Indian boundary, and out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, provided consent can be obtained for the purpose from the Indian tribes; that these posts be garrisoned with regular troops, under the direction of the President of the United States.

2dly. That if any murder or theft be committed upon any of the White Inhabitants by an Indian, known to belong to any Indian nation or tribe, such nation or tribe, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to the nearest military post in order to be tried and punished by a court martial, or in failure thereof the United States will take satisfaction upon the nearest Indian town belonging to such nation or tribe.

3dly. "That all persons who shall be assembled or embodied in arms on any lands belonging to Indians out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, or of the Territory south of the Ohio, for the purpose of warring against the Indians, or of committing depredations upon any Indian town or persons or property, shall thereby become liable and subject to the rules and articles of war, which are or shall be established for the government of the troops of the United States," This was a section of a bill which the Senate passed the last session, intituled "An act for the more effectual protection of the South Western frontiers," but it was disagreed to by the House.

If to this arrangement the expence should be objected, it is to be remembered that the President of the United States, in pursuance of law, has authorized both the Governor of Georgia and the Governor of the South Western Territory to establish a defensive protection, which amounts to a large sum annually.

Posts therefore requiring garrisons amounting to one thousand five hundred non-commissioned and privates, for the whole South Western frontiers, from the St. Mary's to the Ohio, would probably be adequate to this object.

If the posts belonging to the United States and now occupied by the British, North of the Ohio, be soon delivered up, they with a post at the Miami Villages, and posts of communication down the Wabash on the South, and the Miami River to Lake Erie on the North, together with a post at Presqu' Isle, would be a pretty adequate protection to the frontier North of the Ohio, and a curb to any Indian tribes, discontented without just cause, which it is presumed will never be afforded by the Government of the United States.

If to these vigorous measures shall be combined the arrangement of trade recommended to Congress, and the establishment of agents to reside in the principal Indian towns with adequate compensations, it would seem that the Government would then have made the fairest experiments of a system of justice and humanity, which it is presumed could not possibly fail of being blessed with its proper effects, an honorable tranquility of the frontiers.

All which is respectfully submitted to the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, Sec'ry of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, December 29th, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

the 22d day of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Horsham township, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining the great road leading from the spring-house tavern to the Crooked Billet, about 3 miles from the former, and 3¾ from the latter, and about 17 miles from Philadelphia; containing 146 acres; there are on said premises a large two story stone dwelling-house, a stone kitchen, a stone spring-house, over a never failing spring, a frame barn, a large waggon house with granaries over head, and other out houses, about 12 acres of meadow, the greatest part watered, a good apple orchard of about 150 trees, and other fruit trees, about 40 acres woodland, the remainder arable land, of a good quality, the whole premises in good repair.

Also one other plantation adjoining the former, containing 73 acres, whereon are erected, a dwelling house, part of stone and part logs, a well of good water near the door, a stone spring-house, over a spring of good water, a frame barn, and other out houses, a good apple orchard, about 8 acres watered meadow, 20 acres of woodland, the remainder plough land of a very good quality.

Likewise a lot of exceeding good woodland, situate in Upper Dublin township, 2 miles from Gilkeson's tavern, containing 10 acres. The titles for the whole of the aforesaid premises are indisputable. Any person inclining to view any part of the premises before the the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned plantation. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale by

Jan. 5. 1795. * JOHN SHELMIRE.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Rachel Gardner, late of the township of Honeybrook, in the county of Chester, deceased,

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, on the premises, A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres; the land is good for all sorts of grain, there is about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, also a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit, the whole is well watered by sundry good springs, and a branch of the Brandywine runs through the same; there are erected on said premises a stone dwelling-house, 2 stories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a large log kitchen adjoining the same, a stone spring house over a never failing spring near said dwelling-house, a stone barn with a cellar under it for cattle, said plantation lies contiguous to several good merchant mills and places of worship, there are several iron-works within a few miles of it, which affords a good market for timber, of which article the plantation much abounds. Any person inclining to view the premises, may apply to the subscribers, living near the same, the payment will be made easy for to suit the purchaser, and an indisputable title given, by

FRANCIS GARDNER and DAVID HUNTER. } Executors.

Dec. 22, 1794. *

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Grist Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, situate on a never-failing stream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Pennepack creek into the Oxford road to the city; Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two story stone dwelling-house, completely finished, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large stone shed, a good spring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete stone spring-house arched over, and a smoke house over the same, with other out-buildings; also, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give an indisputable title.

* ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

January 6.

Montgomery, County, ss.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 26th of this instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Jacob Barr, Inn-keeper, in Pott's town, a Valuable lot of one quarter of an acre, be the same more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances, a good frame dwelling house, this lot lying in Pott's town, Douglass township, fronting on the main street, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon Schlauff, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norristown, January 3, 1795.

Will be Sold at Auction,

At the Premiſes, on the 17th of January, 1795.

TWO LOTS of GROUND, pleaſantly ſituated in the village of Frankford, five miles from Philadelphia, each about 3 and a half perches in front, and 50 in depth, on the main road, and both highly manured, and in clover; they adjoin each other, and the whole is bounded by lands of Nathan Harper, Robert Smith, and Abraham Buzby, junr. On No. 1 is erected, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, and frame ſtable, a tan-yard, and mill houſe, in which is an excellent bark ſtore: there are likewiſe on it, a variety of bearing apple, peach, pear and apricot trees, of divers ſorts, alſo a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, and a never failing ſpring at the tan-yard. No. 2 has a variety of apple and peach trees, yielding excellent fruit, and there is a never failing ſpring of water. A clear title will be given. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and attendance given, by

ABRAHAM BUZBY, junr. and
ISRAEL BUZBY.

December 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners, appointed by the Honorable JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of New-Jerſey, to divide a certain TRACT of PINE LAND, ſituate and lying in the townſhip of Eveſham, Burlington county, and ſtate aforeſaid, between Daniel Newbold, Joſiah Reeve, and Ann Offley, propoſe to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH ATKINSON, in Mount-Holly, on Fifth Day, the 22d of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to make an alotment, by ballot, of their ſeveral ſhares, agreeable to law.

SAMUEL EVANS,
HUDSON BURR,
WILLIAM BRANNIN.

December 15, 1794. ¶

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 12th inſt. a dark Bay MARE, riſing 4 years old next ſpring, ſhod before, her two hind feet white, and a white ſpot on one of her fore feet, and a few grey hairs in her forehead, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the Thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or eight dollars for the Mare and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

WILLIAM CARVER.

December 23, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Paxton townſhip, Dauphin county, about 6 miles from Harriſburg, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, a Negro BOY, named SAM, 17 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has very large feet, large features, and thick lips, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a brown coloured hunting-ſhirt, under jacket with ſtrings to it, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of coarſe tow trowſers, and a linen ſhirt. It is probable he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN.

December 26, 1794.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſtant, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Bethlehem road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and about 5 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN EVENS.

December 27, 1794. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, on the old York road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown COW, with a white ſtreak on her back. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DANIEL HOLLAWELL.

December 16, 1794. *

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next ſpring,

A FARM, containing about 300 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, within two miles of ſeveral places of worſhip, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to ROBERT RUSSELL, at Brandywine Slitting-mill, near the ſaid Farm, who will ſhew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

STRAYED away from the main ſtreet of Germantown, on Wedneſday, the 26th ult. a light red freſh milch COW, with large horns, one of which is ſcaled, has ſome white ſpots on her belly; as ſhe was brought from the Jerſies, it is probable ſhe may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, near the Market-houſe, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again.

JOHN ROSE.

Germantown, Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

WATCHES.

Robert Leſlie & Iſaac Price,

Clock and Watch-Makers, Market-ſtreet,
No. 79,

IN addition to their former aſſortment per William Penn and Caroline, have imported in the George Barclay and Pigou, from London, a handſome and well ſelected aſſortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, equal to any they have ever imported, conſiſting of Capt and Jewelled Gold and Silver Watches, of the firſt quality; Patent Seconds, and Plain do. elegantly engraved and plain Silver do. alſo, ornamental and plain Chamber and Eight-Day Clocks—All of which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, either wholeſale or retail. As they have been manufactured under the immediate direction of ROBERT LESLIE, who has engaged ſome of the beſt artiſts in London, the Public may be aſſured that no perſons in the United States can ſerve them on better terms, as the perſonal attendance of Robert Leſlie, will enable him to guard againſt the impoſitions uſual amongſt workmen, when manufacturing for exportation, and can engage for the execution of any order with which they may be favoured, as no veſſel from London for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, will arrive, without adding to their Aſſortment.

December 4. eotf

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate on the great road leading from Newark, in the ſtate of Delaware, to Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, about 3 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Chriſtiana bridge, from whence there is a convenient tranſportation to Philadelphia by water, containing 140 acres, and 50 perches—A dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, a ſufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing; lime can be had, at different kilns, within about 4 miles, and within the ſame diſtance there are a number of griſt mills, ſome within about 2 miles.

Alſo, to be RENTED,
On Ground-Rent, for ever,

Sixteen LOTS of GROUND, in Kenſington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough ſtreets, 20 and 1/2 feet front, and about 180 feet deep; likewiſe, a Frame Building, on ſaid ground, to be ſold. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, Arch-ſtreet, No. 121. tbctf

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To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of January next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 125 acres, late the property of John Edwards, deceaſed. There are on ſaid Plantation, a good ſtone houſe, and ſpring-houſe, a log barn, a good orchard, and a reaſonable proportion of meadow and woodland. The Sale to begin at two o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

JOHN EDWARDS,
ALEXANDER TODD,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD,
} Executors.

December 23, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 8th Day of January next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 83 acres, with a ſufficient quantity of good meadow and woodland, in Montgomery townſhip, county of Montgomery, lying on the road leading to Coryell's ferry, and adjoining Bethlehem road, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from Montgomery Meeting-houſe: there are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, a good ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring in it, and a frame barn with ſufficient ſtalling, a good bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, and in good repair. Should any perſon incline to ſee the Premiſes before the day of ſale, they will be ſhewn them by the ſubſcriber, living thereon. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale.

Will be Sold at the ſame time, horſes, cows, ſheep, and ſwine, a good waggon and chair, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention. The Sale will be begin at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given, by

ISAAC JOHNSON.

December 6, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 28th of November laſt, from the houſe of JAMES MARTIN, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM STARKEY, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, and brown complexion; took with him, one dark brown fulled linſey coat, one light coloured broadcloth do. and one green do. three under veſts, one of which was ſpotted velvet, one brown linſey, and one green do. and a pair of old leather breeches, with a patch on the right knee, a pair of footed woolen ſtockings, with old ſhoes and large plated buckles, and a white hat. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring ſaid Apprentice in gaol, or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip aforeſaid.

JOHN HULME.

December 15, 1794. * 6w

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, Paper-Maker, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a German Servant MAN, named CONRAD HEIDI, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has reddiſh hair, tied behind, a freckled face, down look, and ſlim; had on when he went away, a blue cloth ſurtout coat, a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a grey cloth under jacket, a pair of black velvet, and a pair of corduroy breeches, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CARTER, late of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are once more earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call and have them ſettled.

JOSHUA COMLY, Adminiſtrator.

Moorland, Philadelphia county, December 3, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has a dark brown ſpot on her right buttock, near the bigneſs of a hand, and lately ſhod before with new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a ſtout able man, and underſtands all kinds of farming buſineſs, an excellent hand with a team, and would ſuit for iron-works; he now lives in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid townſhip. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to hire, truſt, or harbour ſaid Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Maſter. Nov. 30, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four preſſes, a ſizing furnace and preſs, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Griſt-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are the beſt burrs. Theſe Mills are on an excellent ſtream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are alſo on the premiſes, five Dwelling Houſes, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are ſtone, a barn 30 feet ſquare and two ſtories high, the lower ſtory of ſtone, and fitted for ſtabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and ſundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, abſconded laſt night from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a camblet gown, red and green, one ſtriped do. blue and white linen, one linſey petticoat, ſtriped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowſers, one white coarſe pillow caſe, one pair blue ribbed ſtockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himſelf, ſays he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, freſh complexion, black hair, and ſtoop ſhouldered; had on, a white oznaburg frock, red jacket without ſleeves, new blue cloth trowſers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend ſaid villain, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the articles ſtolen recovered, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794. *

WANTED,
In Weſt-Jerſey State,

Four Hundred Pounds,

On Land Security, at lawful Intereſt. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. Dec 8.

MUSTARD SEED.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard ſeed, by

Chriſtian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where they have for ſale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

You who want to Purchaſe

A valuable Plantation,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Fifth Day, the 15th of January next, on the Premiſes, one mile and a half from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, will be expoſed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, the TRACT of LAND whereon the ſubſcriber lives, containing about 250 acres of moſt excellent Land, well watered, and well proportioned with reſpect to wood and meadow, and accommodated with a good dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, and a never failing ſpring, of excellent water, within a few yards of the door. The land is of the firſt quality in the county, and the whole beautifully ſituated in a remarkable healthy part of the country, 4 miles from Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, about 8 from Trenton, 12 from Briſtol, and about 26 from Philadelphia. The title is good, and the land will ſpeak for its ſelf on viewing, which may be done on, or any time before, the day of ſale, by applying as above mentioned, to

MARGARET DUNN,
JOSEPH DUNN.

N. B. The Vendue will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and poſſeſſion had by the firſt of April next.

Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 8, 1794. †

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Stow creek townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 26th of November laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named DAVID STOGDEN, about 18 years of age, in ſtreight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he ſometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homeſpun coattee, almoſt new, velarge in the ſleeves, an out-ſide jacket of the ſame colour, much worn, a deep blue waiſtcoat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen ſhirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of reddiſh coloured ſtriped linſey trowſers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen ſtockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round ſmall brim wool hat, almoſt new, a ſilk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow ſtripes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID AYARS.

December 6, 1794. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing neatly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the beſt quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good paſture land: There are on ſaid Plantation, a ſtone dwelling houſe 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, ſtable, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and out-houſes, all in good repair, a large paled garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, half a mile ſouth of the White Horſe tavern, on the Lancaſter road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two ſtory log houſe and ſtables, a ſpring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the houſes; both places are well ſituated for any kind of public buſineſs. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the firſt mentioned Plantation.

JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, and two ſmall tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to ſeveral mills and houſes of worſhip; the ſoil is good, and natural to either graſs or grain; in a healthy part of the country. The terms may be known, and the premiſes ſhewn, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the ſame.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BALTZER KEALER, late of Tinecum townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make make payment, on or before the 27th day of May next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM KEALER,
GEORGE KEALER,
} Executors.

December 1, 1794. *

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets; alſo, a large and general Aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual.

October 24. ¶

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JANUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3365.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1795.

By the ship Amiable, Capt. Thompson, arrived here from Liverpool, we have the following advices, viz.

WESEL, Oct. 14.

On the 11th inst. the French sunk the flight bridge before Dusseldorff, by a strong cannonade.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, we heard a strong cannonade, discharge for discharge. It seemed, by the wind, to proceed from Dusseldorff. We learn to-day, that a Dutch vessel laden with oats for the Austrians, occasioned it. We do not know whether the ship upon which such a violent fire has been directed, is safe or sunk.

A corps of French troops is stationed at Crevelt, and the place swarms with them.

Near Duisburg is a camp of a few thousand Austrians, who are to cover that district.

Translations from Hamburg papers to the 1st November, brought by Capt. Willinck in the ship Juliana, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, seven weeks from Hamburg.

ARNHEIM, October 20.

Every thing is in confusion at Nimeguen. The French succeeded in passing the Meuse in small boats, without being observed by the English. They then pretended to be hussars of Rohan, and attacked an English battalion near Drughen, which they cut to pieces, so that not a man escaped. Three thousand of the French were at once this morning as far as Beningen, one league and a quarter from Nimeguen. The English army having received some reinforcement, both parties began an engagement which lasted till eleven o'clock. The cannonade then ceased and every body then thought that the enemy had been expelled from that neighbourhood, but at half past one the combat was renewed with fresh vigor, and every body fled from the city. The baggage of the English army is at present between Arnhiem and Nimeguen, and stops the communication between these two cities. A whole squadron of red French hussars was thrown off a dam and cut to pieces. The head quarters of the English army will arrive this evening in this city.

P. S. According to later accounts, the attempt to drive the French from the country between the Meuse and the Waal has not succeeded. the Duke of York arrived here this morning.

FRANCKFORT, Oct. 25.

A number of letters from Basil and Berne, in Switzerland, assure us that the peace between the King of Prussia and France was signed on the 12th inst. One of these letters, dated Rome, October 19, says, "This morning we received from M. de Mareval, the important news that peace was concluded betwen the king of Prussia and France. M. de Mareval himself signed the treaty, with two French commissioners."

"Another letter adds, that this treaty of peace was signed at Neufchatel on the 11th inst. and consists of six articles."

From the Vistula, October 25.

The Russian Lieutenant General Baron Van Ferson, has written the following letter to the King of Poland:—

SIRE,

"The total defeat of a Polish corps, stationed at Kameck; the making prisoners of a great number of soldiers, and officers of all ranks; of the commanding general; and finally, of him who had the general command of all, the chief of the revolution of 1794, (Kosciusko) were the happy successes of the 10th October. Convinced that your majesty, and the republic of Poland, have now re-entered their original right, I hasten to address myself to this lawful authority, to reclaim the liberty of Russian generals, officers, soldiers, and domestics, as likewise the members of the diplomatic corps and of the ladies, who against all the laws of nations are kept prisoners—I wish that they may be sent back to the corps that I command. Their speedy return must augment the inclination which I have to do on my part as much as is permitted me, and is depending on me, in hopes that the attempts to restore a firm and wholesome peace in Poland will now succeed, and that I may be able to assure your majesty of my respect before the end of the current year. I request that you will please to accept the expressions thereof, as well as the sentiments wherewith I have the honor to be, &c."

The King hereupon answered, that the captivity of the commander in chief did not decide the matter, nor could induce him to relinquish a revolution which he had sworn to maintain, and to the principles whereof he would remain faithful, neither could he agree to release the prisoners, according to the request of the General, unless he would enter into an exchange of the same.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND.

Elbing, Oct. 22.

All our letters from the interior of Poland, speak of the great consternation, which the unfortunate defeat of Kosciusko has occasioned in Warsaw. The high council have published an address to the people, wherein they communicate this melancholy affair, and repeat the assurance that the heads of the revolution are determined to live and die at their posts. They have given the command in chief of the army to Lieut. Gen. Wawrezewski, whose answer is expected with great impatience. Gen. Krajouzet, mean while, acts in his place.

The Russians are advancing rapidly towards the Capital. Mokronowski, is cut off from the same, and marches with his corps towards the Narew, but Prince Poniatowski has his camp on this side Warsaw, near Miodzin. Generals Drombrowski and Madalinski are surrounded on all sides by Prussian troops, and will hardly be able to make their escape.

POSEN, Oct. 25.

Major Gen. Schwerin marched on the 22d inst. from here with a strong corps, in order to join Major Politz, who comes from Rawa by the way of Coil, and to attack the Polish army. Major Gen. Vyren arrived with his corps on the 23d inst. at Filehne, and continued his march immediately for Gnesen. The Polish Generals Dromborowski and Madalinski, as we understand, have left their position on the Netza, and divided into two corps, the one whereof, under Drombrowski, marches on this side, and the other under Madalinski, on the other other side of the Vistula upwards, in order to make good their retreat to Warsaw, and to give reciprocal information in case one of them should find means to escape.

Of the battle between Kosciusko and the Russians, on the 10th instant, we have only the following particulars:—

The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till 12 at noon. Kosciusko shewed much greatness of mind: He was constantly in the midst of the fire: three horses were killed under him. With the first he fell into a morass. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 1000 men.

THORN, Oct. 25.

Every thing is in the greatest alarm in South Prussia. Niessawa and Wloclaweek have been retaken by the Poles. A corps of Poles, under command of the Prince Poniatowski, has likewise repassed the Sbura, and surprised a detachment of Prussians on the 19th inst. This was obliged to give way to superior numbers, and the baggage of the detachment having received a reinforcement, the enemy was repulsed with the loss of 200 men. The aid-de-camp of the Prince Poniatowski was taken prisoner.

It seems Poniatowski broke up only to bring Madalinski safe to Warsaw.

The greatest consternation reigns in Warsaw since the defeat of Kosciusko, the soldiers in whole regiments go over to the Russians. Many of the inhabitants wish to surrender to the Prussians. It is even said that the most furious parties exist in Warsaw. That it has been attempted to carry off the King—That a number of people have fallen a sacrifice to the mob, and that the principal persons of the council have been arrested, all which wants confirmation.

In Lithuania a counter confederation has been effected, which, to the amount of 13,000 men, have joined the Russians. It is even said, that deputies have been sent from Warsaw to the Russian commander in chief, in order to ask pardon for what has passed, and to declare that Warsaw is willing to capitulate.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25.

The day before yesterday the French entered Coblentz. The city surrendered by capitulation. The fort fired upon the French, who threatening to demolish the city the firing ceased.

The Imperial army under Gen. Melas has crossed the Rhine, as has likewise the Imperial Gen. Nauendorf. The Imperial troops are now posted on the right banks of the Rhine, from Niewied to Caub.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

A Spanish Ambassador has arrived here to make propofals of peace in the name of his court. It is said negociations have actually commenced, and fully concluded, all but one article.

AMSTERDAM, October 24.

Letters received this day by several respectable houses, bring the most melancholy intelligence that the Russian army had attacked and totally defeated the Polish army under Gen. Kosciusko; that the Gen. with several other general officers, and all his Etat Majors, were taken prisoners, and that the Russians, immediately after this victory, marched to Warsaw. The messenger, who brought this intelligence to Berlin, was immediately dispatched to Potsdam. We wait the confirmation of this account by the next letters from Hamburgh.

We have nothing certain respecting the late actions between the British troops and the French on Saturday last, near Nimeguen:—but the head quarters of the former were removed on the 21st to Arnheim; and all the accounts that have reached us agree in stating, that the French began the attack of Nemiguen on the 22d; that the Dutch troops had evacuated that place to fall back to the lines of Greb, and that it was generally supposed that Nimeguen could not hold out long, being unprovided with magazines and cannon. Venlo has capitulated. but we have no account of things at Maestricht and Grave, which places are entirely invested by the enemy. Thiel has been bombarded from the opposite side of the Waal.

The French have entered Cleves, Cranenberg, and several places in Prussian Guelderland.

This morning another detachment of troops entered into this city, being part of the late garrison of Valenciennes. Every thing is now very quiet by means of the considerable military force which occupies the capital.

English consols are this day 64¼th.

HAERLEM, Oct. 13.

The unfortunate action of the 19th inst. has been productive of the most disadvantageous consequences. The Dutch troops have been ordered to fall back from Nimeguen, in order to defend the line of Greb, and it is expected that Nimeguen is by this time in possession of the enemy.

Thiel has already suffered some damage from the enemy's cannonade, and a battery has already been thrown up on the opposite side of the Waal, for the purpose of bombarding it.

Every thing is quiet at Gorinchem, where a Swiss regiment is expected daily.

Letters from Heusden mention, that the French patroles frequently advance near the batteries of Hedekheuzen, and fire upon the centinels.

A letter from Bergen-op-Zoom, of the 19th, states, that on the 17th, several boats laden provisions and ammunition arrived there.

FORT ST. ANDREES, ISLE OF BOMMELL.

Sunday Night, Oct. 19.

About three in the morning, the French opened a battery upon the Fort, and the village of Rotlenn. We were all under arms in ten minutes. The chief French battery is in a thick wood, and six lesser ones are placed circularly, by which they endeavour to flank the fort. We have had two men killed, and what is remarkable, four grenadiers of the 78th regiment, highlanders, had their caps taken off by cannon balls, and neither of the men were wounded.

On Friday last, through an unfortunate mistake, the Dutch fired upon the picket of Capt. Christie, six rounds of grape shot, one of which tore off the greater part of Captain Christie's forehead, in consequence of which he languished in great agony till this morning, and then he died, he was a brave and most useful officer.—Two battalions of the guards marched into the island last night—and this day eight hundred, part of the 80th and 84th, arrived. We are exerting our utmost efforts to defend the pass, the only one which is practicable to the French, and which is but forty yards over. If they should accomplish this, we must move off immediately, for they could erect batteries that would destroy the vessels, which are our only means of escape.

20th October.

The French are also bombarding Thiel. Many bombs have fallen into the town, and a great deal of mischief has been done. Batteries have been erected on our side, and we are firing on the French posted on the opposite shore. We have immense numbers of men sick, and every day the list encreases. The guards have suffered less than the rest of our army, not from any comparative want of alacrity, but by the course of the service.

You will no doubt have heard of the melancholy fate of the 37th regiment. They consisted of about 450 men. Major Hope having observed for some days the movement of the French, wrote to head quarters to state his apprehensions of an attack, and desiring to have orders. By one of those unaccountable mistakes which we have had daily to deplore, no return was made to this application. The 55th and 87th suffered severely in endeavouring to save them.

HAGUE, October 23.

We learn that his Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick is daily expected here, to take the command in chief of the armies for the defence of our Provinces, in consequence of the request of their High Mightinesses the States General and the English Ministry.

WESEL, October 22.

A corps of from 7 to 8000 Austrians, under the command of General Werneck, is going to form a camp near Wesel, on the side of the Lippe. The troops are arriving; and the English Commissioners alone are waiting, who, according to treaties, are to furnish them with provisions and forage, but of whom we have yet no account.

The French are advancing successively in the country of Cleves, on the other side of the Rhine, without any opposition from the English army, part of which is still encamped or cantoned near Nimeguen.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Dutch mail due yesterday, had not arrived when this paper was put to press; nor had any messenger come in from the British army. We yesterday stated the arrival of a messenger from Frankfort and the Hague.—He brought accounts from the latter place, that the duke of York still remains at Nimeguen.

The Duke of Brunswick has accepted the command of the allied troops in Holland, and is shortly expected at Nimeguen. The duke of York will serve under him for the present, but is expected in England during the winter.

By a letter received from Genoa, dated Sept. 24, we learn that the Austrians and Piedmontese had gained a complete victory over the French, in which they killed 5000 men, besides taking the French General, and a great number of prisoners. The action took place near the confines of Genoa. This news arrived at Genoa the following day, by an express to the government, and the English consul; and our ships in the harbour fired a feu-de-joye on the occasion.

The great number of emigrants that have lately come into this country, demands the serious attention of government. Amongst the numbers we have no doubt but there are many Jacobin emissaries.

High Treason.

Old Baily, Oct. 25.

This morning the following persons, viz. Thomas Hardy, Mathew Moore, John Horne Took, John Thelwall, Thomas Augustus Bonney, Richard Hodgson, Steward Kydd, John Richter, Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, John Martin, Thomas Wardle, —— Hilliard, John Baxter, Philip Franklow, Thomas Holcroft, and Thomas Spence, were put to the bar, in order to be arraigned for high treason, pursuant to the bills found by the grand jury against them.

Mr. Horne Tooke mentioned some matter which he apprehended should, if insisted upon, appear sufficient ground for refusing to plead at that time to the indictment; but wishing to throw no delay in the way of the trial, which he was confident would terminate in his acquittal, he would wave any objections, and plead.

Mr. Thelwall and Mr. Bonny, both observed to the court, that being falsely described in the indictment, they might quash it; but being anxious to have their characters vindicated to the world, agreed to plead.

They were accordingly arraigned.

Mr. Horne Tooke informed the court, that by means of his removal from the Tower to Newgate, he was prevented from a consultation with his counsel; and Mr. Thelwall also saying, that the trunk, with the books and papers necessary to his defence, had been detained in the Tower, on his removal thence, hoped that the court would indulge them with a postponement, which the Attorney General agreeing to, the court appointed Tuesday for the commencement of the trials.

A general complaint been made by the prisoners, of the rigorous confinement under which they were kept, without air or light, in places where they could not rest by night, or breathe by day, requested that the court would interfere, and soften the severity of their situation.

Chief Justice Eyre, with great feeling, declared he was sorry it was not within the province of the court to redress their complaint; but presumed to say, and indeed recommended it to the sheriffs, to do every thing consistent with the situation of the prisoners, to render their confinement less rigorous. Upon which one of the sheriffs rose, and declared that he

would do every thing in his power to comply with the recommendation of the court.

At about 11 o'clock the court adjourned, it having sat one hour.

October 29.

Yesterday morning Mr. Sparrow, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from the duke of York at Arnheim.

An attack is said to have been made upon the troops under the command of General Walmoden, near Nimeguen, in which the French were repulsed with considerable loss, and 400 of their men taken prisoners.

Yesterday M. Fagel, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, arrived in London, charged by the States General with the important commission of enforcing to the British government the necessity of an immediate peace with France; and to intimate to our ministers, that if they will not concur in a negociation for a general peace, they shall treat exclusively for themselves. Such is reported, without reserve, to be the object of M. Fagel's mission.

In the attack of the Duke of York's posts of the 19th, the 37th regiment suffered so severely, that only Major Hope, and about 50 men escaped. There is however, reason to believe, that as eight of the officers were taken prisoners, the greater part of the privates were so too, and that the number of killed is not so great as was at first imagined.

The Prince of Rohan's battalion (French emigrants,) is said to have lost 400 men; and the 55th regiment suffered very considerably.

From the point in which the French made their attack, viz. at Drutin, about half way between Nimeguen and the conflux of the Meuse and the Waal, their intention seems to have been to cut off the communication between Gen. Abercrombie in the Bommelwaert, and the rest of the duke of York's army, an intention which if his royal highness's information of their force be correct, nothing but a very material change in the position of the British troops, perhaps even abandoning the Bommelwaert, can prevent them from effecting.

At the same time that they pushed forward so unexpectedly in this quarter, they marched a body of troops, whether of Pichegru's or Jourdan's army is not known, to Gelders and Cleves, both which places they entered without resistance.—From the latter place they threaten the British posts at Emmerick as well as Nimeguen, neither of which it is feared can be defended.

By accounts received yesterday at Lloyd's Coffee-house, it appears that a squadron of French frigates in the North Seas, has lately taken one hundred of our merchant ships.

It was generally understood that the French, besides their other numerous cruizers, have a line of frigates stretching from Cape Finisterre to Brest, which frigates are regularly relieved by others, as they have occasion to go into port to refit or take in stores and provisions. If our Admiralty do not make much more vigorous exertions to clear the seas than they have hitherto done, none of our merchantmen can venture to sea without regular convoy, which convoy they have hitherto shewn themselves unable to afford.

Accounts from Rotterdam, on the other hand, say that on Wednesday last, the French defeated the allied troops left to cover Nimeguen, with great loss, and that in consequence Nimeguen was immediately evacuated.

Accounts from Holland, of better authority, inform us, that the fear of seeing the British army driven back into the heart of the country, and the grand inundation resorted to without the consent of the inhabitants, has produced a general call for peace; that the province of Guelders has sent a deputation to the States General to this effect, a circumstance which retarded the departure of Secretary Fagel, for fresh instructions, and that M. Fagel is now charged to make known to our ministers the resolution of their high migtinesses to negociate a peace for themselves, if England insist on continuing the war.

It is added, not as matter of fact, but of very confident report, the French have made overtures for a general peace to M. Bernstorff, who returned for answer, that he could not interpose without the concurrence of England, and a knowledge of the terms.

The report of the defeat of the Poles by the Russians, our readers will find in an article from Amsterdam. It comas from Berlin, and is therefore entitled to the less credit.

The French have taken both Fraabach and Kirn, and there is great reason to fear that Coblentz is also in their hands. They entered Kochem, near this latter city, on the 12th inst. and on the 13th a smart action took place on the Moselle.

On the Upper Rhine they are advancing in great force; Prince Hohenloe has evacuated Grounstuot and Worms: The baggage of the Prussians has also crossed the Rhine. The French advance with immense force in the district of Hundfruckon; and the road to Mentz is covered with fugitives. The allies seem unwilling to risk an action in that quarter.

The French head quarters are at Frankenthal and Turkheim, and another column advances from Lautern to Kirkheim.

Immediately after the action of the 19th the Allied army retreated close to Nimeguen, and the French army appeared on the 20th inst. on the Heath of Winchem, and on the 21st, on the sluice called the Teerstb sluice.

On the same day the best part of the artillery was sent over the Waal. The British and Hanoverian troops, and even the Dutch garrison, had mostly crossed the river. The latter proceeded to Rhunen, to defend the lines of the Greb. On the 22d the Head Quarters of his Royal Highness were at Arnheim.

On the 20th instant the French threw shells into Thiel, which damaged several houses, and on the 21st they are said to have raised a battery on the banks of the Waal.

On Thursday the election of a Peer took place at Holyroodhouse, Scotland, to supply the vacancy in the Representation of the Scots Peerage in Parliament, occasioned by the death of Lord Elphinstone, when the Earl of Hopetoun was chosen without opposition.

The Peace-mongers of the present moment seem to reason somewhat like the Irishman who concluded himself half married to a rich heiress, because he had obtained his own consent. They appear to have no idea that concurrence on the part of the French is necessary to effect so important an event.

Capture of a French Frigate.

On the 21st inst. about 10 leagues from Brest, Sir Edward Pellew in the Arethusa, with the Artois, Diamond and Galatea frigates in company, got sight of the Revolutionarie Faench frigate. Sir Edward immediately made a signal for chase, and the Artois, Capt. Nagles, being the headmost ship, came up with the enemy, when an action of 40 minutes was fought. The French ship being much disabled, and perceiving the Diamond in preparation to rake her, struck her colours, and was taken possession of by the first Lieutenant of the Artois.

The Revolutionare is a fine new frigate, was never at sea till the cruise on which she was taken, and had only been 14 days from port; she mounts 44 guns, and carries 270 men. The Artois has 38 guns and 290 men.

The Artois had 3 killed,
5 wounded.
The Revolutionaire, 5 killed,
8 wounded.

The French Capt. is among the latter. Lieut. Craigy, who commanded the Marines on board the Artois, a very gallant officer, was killed while encouraging his party.

The Artois and her prixe are at safe anchor at Spithead. The small pox raged on board the French frigate, and a great part of the crew were unable to stand to their guns.

WHITEHALL, October 26.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from his royal highness the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Head Quarters, Nimeguen, October 20th, 1794.

Sir,

Yesterday morning the enemy attacked the whole of the advanced posts of my right wing, in very great force, particularly that of the Drutin, which was defended by the 37th regiment, and that of Appelthern, where the prince of Rohan's light battalion was posted. Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the whole of the troops on the advanced posts (particularly those two corps) behaved; but at last the post on the left of the 37th regiment, which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan hussars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, and who distinguished himself exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the Dyke along the Waal, which he continued to do for some time, without being much annoyed by the enemy. Unfortunately, however, a strong body of the enemy's hussars being mistaken for the corps of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come upon them unmolested, when the hussars immediately attacked, and the narrowness of the Dyke, which, on everyoccasion, must have afforded a security to the infantry, in this instance acted against them, as they were driven off it by the enemy's charge, and, I am sorry to say, have suffered very ocnsiderably.

As they were upon the advance posts, I have not, as yet, received an exact return of their loss; but I understand that Captains Baird, Hendley and Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell, Thompson, Colquhoun and Murray, with the Quarter-Master Mr. Luxall, were made prisoners; of which number Captain Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell and Colquhoun, are wounded. All the prisoners who were taken, agree in the intelligence that the enemy had brought over 30,000 men; and at the same time I received the report that a very considerable body of them, having passed the Meuse between Ruremonde and Venlo, were advancing upon my left flank, and had already taken possession of Cleves.

Under these circumstances (never having intended to risk an action in my present position) which I only kept in order to preserve a communication with Graves, and to cover the reparations which were intended to have been made to the fortifications of this place, I determined to pass the Waal, and to take up the different cantonments, which were already marked out for the defence of the river, leaving Gen. Walmoden, with a corps, to cover the town.

Part of the troops began their march yesterday evening, and the remainder this morning, without any molestation from the enemy. I am, &c,

FREDERICK.

P. S. I am sorry to add, that Lieut. Wallman, of the Light Infantry of the 27th regiment, who was upon picquet, and had distinguished himself by his intrepedity and prudence, is also dangerously wounded, and was brought in the evening to this town.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, January 6.

On Sunday evening arrived the ship Juliana, Capt. Willink, 7 weeks from Hamburg. The verbal information of the Captain is, that no recent engagement of magnitude had taken place since the battle of Juliers, and that Amsterdam was not taken, but its situation appeared so critical to the Duke of York, that he proposed marching into it with 15,000 of his troops to defend it. This, however, it appears, was received with indignation by the merchants, who declared they would sooner take the musket and defend it themselves, as long as they were able—and that if they proved too weak, they would surrender to the French, rather than permit it to be said, that the capital of Holland was indebted for its safety to the troops of George the Third.

Captain Willink left about 60 American vessels at Hamburg.—Spoke none.

The Juliana brings much the latest News of any arrivals from the continent of Europe, Papers having been received by her as late as the first of November. We were favored by a kind gentleman with Hamburg Gazettes, from the 11th Oct. down to the latest date--from which we have, in haste, translated the following summary and extract.

That the duke of York's head-quarters were, on the 25th of October, between Nimeguen and Arnheim; at the latter of which places the duke himself had arrived—and that it was expected his head-quarters would shortly be removed thither---that an attempt had been made to drive the French from between the rivers Maese and Waal, in which the British had been defeated- that every thing was in confusion at Nimeguen; the French having unexpectedly crossed the Maese, and advanced to within a league and an half of that place, surprised a British regiment, and entirely cut it to pieces, not leaving a SINGLE MAN alive—that Venloo was invested by 15,000 French, who were also in great force at Ruremonde—that the garrison of Maestricht made a vigorous sortie, and killed a great number of the besiegers---that the patriotic society of Amsterdam had been broken up, and their papers seized—that 600 French cavalry had entered the city of Cleves, but departed in the evening without doing any mischief—and that the imperial diet are busy in concerting plans for negociating a peace with the French republic.

Different accounts relate that the Russians have had several severe engagements with the Poles, in which the latter seem to have been generally much worsted, and as great numbers of the vanquished would not ask pardon of their conquerors, they were butchered on the spot. On the 10th of October, Kosciusko, with his whole army, was totally defeated by the Russian Gen. Van Fersen; himself, and three other generals, were taken prisoners; in consequence of which several Russian divisions were marching against Warsaw, where great disaffection prevailed, and many insisted on imploring forgiveness of their enemies. In short, the different accounts from Poland are of so gloomy a nature, that it is expected the Polish revolution will be soon settled, to the satisfaction of the generous Catharine and Frederick William.

Accounts from the Lower Elbe state, that intelligence has been received from Ratisbon, that the Diet have agreed to debate the question on the cessation of hostilities---that the Coadjutor of Mayence will proceed to Paris for the purpose of accelerating it---and that the Greffier of Holland is said to have gone to London, to to remove the obstacles to a negociation of peace with France.

Extract of a Letter from Frankfort, October 12.

"The Coadjutor of Mayence is arrived here. We have intelligence that PEACE is actually proposed, and that a cessation of arms will also take place.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated Oct. 25, contains the following resolves of the States of Friesland:

1. To acknowledge the French Republic.
2. To conclude a peace with the same.
3. To alter the constitution according to the wishes of the Republic.
4. To enter into an alliance with the government of France.
5. To dissolve that with England and Prussia.
6. To relinquish the individual interest of the hereditary Stadtholder and his family, for the public good.
7. The exiled patriots to be recalled and indemnified.

RATISBON, October 16.

The Elector Palatine has made a proposition to the Diet, for concluding an honourable and speedy peace with the French Republic.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Oct. 18.

"The talk of peace grows louder and louder; and, it is said, that two additional deputies from England, furnished with new instructions, are to arrive here. The result of the last conference which was held at court, is said to have been, that the monarch will join his wishes with those of his subjects, and procure a peace at all events."

THORN, Oct. 18.

The Poles have come as far as this place, but have been driven back by the Prussians.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

The representatives of the people Bellegaede and Lacombe, with the army at Bois-le-duc, report,

That they made five attacks on the place before they succeeded in carrying it; and that they had taken with the point of the bayonet, (their artillery not coming up till they had capitulated) two forts, which cost the tyrant Louis XIV. 16,000 men, without being able to get possession. They took, at Bois-le-duc, 147 pieces of cannon, 107 of which are brass; 130,000 weight of powder: a quantity of iron, 9,000 muskets, and 2,500 prisoners of war.

BOSTON, January 5.

Captain Bradford, ship Five Brothers, arrived here yesterday, after a passage of 55 days from l'Orient. By him Paris papers are received to the 5th of November.--From these the following paragraphs are collated.

THE FRENCH FLEET,

at present, cruises principally, in small squadrons. One of these detachments, lately fell in with two British seventy-fours---the Canada and the Alexander. After a smart engagement, the Canada bore off, but the Alexander was taken, and carried into Brest; from whence the news of her capture, and arrival, was received at l'Orient the day before Captain Bradford left that port.

THE SPANISH ARMY

of the Eastern Pyrenees, has been severely chastised by the soldiers of the Republic. Twenty five hundred men were left dead on the field; and as many taken prisoners.

By this victory the French are in possession of the most valuable foundery in Spain.

THE CAPITAL OF HOLLAND,

the great exchange of the commercial world, involves, in the uncertainty of its fate, the apprehensions of many. The last intelligence from that quarter, announces, that a formidable opposition to the present government, was now organized, and ready to rise, in open rebellion, at the first favourable moment. The seat of this insurrection will not be confined to any individual city; but will extend from Amsterdam, to Leyden, Utrecht, Dort, Haerlem, and all North Holland.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

Is busily employed in correcting the abuses and alleviating the oppressions, produced by the ambition, and engendered by the enthusiasm, of their decapitated predecessors. Orders have been issued for the trial of *Carrier*, by whose arbitrary edicts so many innocent citizens were shot and drowned at Nantz. *Lebon*, the infamous monk, has also been arrested. In the Paris papers, which detail the proceedings on these trials, evidences are published, which, even in history, excruciates the human heart.

The tempest of mutual jealousy and terror, which desolated France during the reign of Robespierre, is now succeeded by the calm of internal peace, and the sunshine of brotherly confidence. The decrees, which tended to paralize Lyons, Bourdeaux, and other commercial and manufacturing cities, are annulled; and vigorous measures are adopted, to revive, in this now happy republic, the useful and elegant arts and sciences.

A NATIONAL CIVIC FEAST

Has been decreed, in celebration of the success of the arms of liberty in South Prussia.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH LORD, Silversmith, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to send in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, No. 88, North Water street.

MARY LORD, Executrix.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, Executor.
January 8, 1795.

Philadelphia, January 14.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 23.

"We hope soon to have the pleasure of informing you that Mr. Jay's mission has been compleated, as we understand from good authority, that negociation has so far advanced, as only to require the finishing hand being put to it.

"The successes of the French on the side of Holland, have been so great as to occasion much alarm, and put all business in the United Provinces at a stand."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 25th October.

"Nothing new has transpired since my last, except dispatches which were received from Earl Spencer at Vienna. He was sent over to subsidize the Emperor for next campaign. It appears that they did not agree, and the Emperor told him that he would rather make peace than be subsidized, as it answered no purpose for them to contend longer against such powerful enemies. Prussia is now actually negociating a peace at Basle, in Switzerland. This country, notwithstanding the desire of ministers for war, cannot contend against France. Although their money may hold out, they have not strength. I will lay two to one that hostilities cease between this country and France before three months. The TIMES, a newspaper published under the auspices of Mr. Dundas, gave us this important news regarding Prussia yesterday, and it would appear that the news came out by this channel to prepare the minds of the people for peace.

By the brig Eagle, Captan Harris, arrived at New-York from London, we have the following advices, viz.

LONDON, October 22.

On Saturday Mr. Jay, the American Minister, had a long conference with Lord Grenville, at his Lordship's office in Downing-street, upon the subject of the late transactions on the borders of Upper Canada.

The DUKE of YORK's ARMY.

Arnheim, October 21.

From our Correspondent.

On my entrance into this town, I found five thousand of the Duke of York's army, drawn off from Nimeguen, where, however, a strong body is still left to defend it: yet it is generally looked on as a devoted place. It was terrible to see the relicks of the brave 37th regiment marching along. Sixty-two men and two officers, a Mr. Lewis and the Major of the regiment, form this melancholy remnant; the rest have been totally cut off, owing, it is said, partly to a stratagem, and partly to the indiscretion of a soldier of our own, who neglected, in his cups, to deliver an estafette to the Duke, that discovered this stratagem. It is lamentable to see our brave fellows lying along the dirty roads of this country, to centinel the banks of the rivers, while the natives rather wish for invasion than defence. The different higher powers also seem to forget that by union all great and difficult things are effected: Nay, the Dutch themselves no longer remember the motto of their own ducats——"Small things by concord grow great."

The Duke of York fixed his head quarters here this day. His spirited answer to the faithless commander of Bois-le-Duc, does him great honour. The latter delivered in with the capitulation an undemanded list of the emigrants—those very emigrants who had been fighting by his side. General Pichegrew asked why that list was sent? He would have held his hand over his eyes, and passed by on the other side; instead of which 400 men were massacred in the most inhuman manner. This very commander demanded a vindicating audience of our commander in chief.—"Tell him (said the Duke) I consider his entering my camp as an insult, and never will hold converse with him, and trust my army will follow my example."

Oct. 25. Earl Spencer is daily expected in town. He left Frankfort on the 16th, and passed through Wesel on the 18th instant, from whence he proposed going to the British head quarters, on his way to England. He returns without having succeeded in the object of his mission. The Imperial court, it seems, demanded much higher terms for prosecuting the war against France than Earl Spencer had power to grant; in consequence of which the negociation is broken off for the present, without any arangement having been concluded. The Emperor, it is said, demanded no less a sum than five millions sterling, a sum which could be demanded with no other view than that he might meet with a denial. If this be absolutely the case, and there seems but too much reason to believe the statement to be just, it can only be accounted for from the effect produced by the conduct of our good ally the King of Prussia, in treating with the French without having consulted the other allies, which leaves the emperor exposed to the attacks of the whole French army on the Rhine. It appears probable that, if an actual treaty has not been ratified between the Prussians and the French, at least such arrangements have been made by them, as to leave each other at perfect liberty to pursue the objects which each may find it convenient to adopt for their individual interest. Lord Malmsbury, in consequece, is on the return home.

The effect produced upon the public mind by these unlooked for events, is various in its operation. One consequence, however, has been a rise in the funds, from a persuasion that peace must be the consequence.—It may, but we are persuaded the period is far more distant than many would fondly hope. Nay, some letters from Berlin assert that there is no truth whatever in the rumour which states that the court is negociating a separate treaty with France. A short time will develope some of the present mysteries.

Oct. 27. The disposition of a great many in Holland is for a separate peace: the negociations, which with a like view, are said to have commenced at Basle, between the republic of France and one of the powers at war; the irresolution of the court of Vienna to accept our offers of subsidizing it, and the continual victorious progress of the French arms, leave our ministers no hope, but what they still place in the internal commotions of France. A deputy of the royalists in Vendee, assured us lately that they have at present, three large armies, whereof that of the Chouans of 20,000 men, who expect support from their allies, and according to letters from Ghent, it is said, that 30,000 men of the French army, had received orders to march to La Vendee, and that some regiments had already passed that city, for said purpose.

Oct. 28. The American merchants here, within these few days, sent a deputation to Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of ascertaining the real situation of affairs between this kingdom and the American Republic, who informed them that the government of England was very anxious for the preservation of peace, and that the unauthorised acts of aggression on the part of the subjects of either nation would, he hoped, be adjusted to the satisfaction of both.

Advices from the Hague state, "That at a late assembly of the States General at the Hague, all the deputies of the different towns and provinces were unanimously of opinion, that it would be indispensibly necessary to set on foot negociations for peace. In consequence of this disposition, several gentlemen have been appointed to repair to the different courts of the combined powers, to request their cooperation towards this important end; and that a Congress should be forthwith held. M. Fagel, Greffier to the States General, is to be the Ambassador to the court of St. James's.

Yesterday at noon a board was held at the Ordnance office, at which the Duke of Richmond attended; his Grace afterwards went to Woolwich-warren, to order several pieces of light artillery for the army in Holland.

Yesterday a board was held at the Admiralty office, when several sloops of war were ordered to be got ready for commission.

It has been more than once hinted, that the British forces, whether French emigrants or regulars, should be distinguished by one similar uniform coat, however the lacings might differ.—This remark we are again induced to repeat, from the late disaster of our troops, mistaking a regiment of the enemy for a regiment of friends; the uniforms of the emigrants, and the French troops being nearly alike.

According to the reports made by the Convention, respecting the sums already at Paris from Belgium, they amount to 23,359,464 livres, in ingots and French and foreign coin.

The contributions imposed by the Conventionalists on that country, amount to 51,177,122 livres.

No messenger had arrived at the Secretary of State's office at a late hour last night.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Middleburg, which mentions the capture of Maestricht and Breda by the enemy, with respect to the former place, we think the account by no means improbable, for its sources of supply have been effectually cut off for some time; but as we have not yet been informed of Breda being invested, we are inclined to give no credit whatever to the statement, as far as relates to it.

A general inclination for PEACE seems to pervade at this time the United provinces, and the States General, we are assured, have declared in favour of an immediate negociation, for the purpose of that desirable end, and saving their country from the ruin which otherwise awaits it. This determination of their high mightinesses is to be communicated to the several allied courts, and Mr. Fagel is the gentleman appointed to make it known to the government of this kingdom.

Yesterday letters were sent off from Lord Grenville's office to St. Helen, his majesty's Ambassador at the Hague.

Letters from Rotterdam report, that the French have defeated the allied troops before Nimeguen, and taken possession of that fortress. They add, that the French have made overtures to M. Bernstorff for a general peace, whose answer was, that he could not undertake such a weighty business without the concurrence of England.

The Russian General Suwarrow crossed the river Bug the latter end of September, attacked the Polish army, dispersed them, and took all their artillery, consisting of 28 pieces of cannon. He afterwards marched towards the Vistula, to join Gen. Fersen, which Kosciusko instantly set out with his army to prevent.

The report of the defeat of Kusciusko's army, we are happy to find, gains little credit.

The grand pensionary, Fagell, is not yet arrived in England. His Secretary and part of his suite arrived on Monday, which gave rise to the report of his being come, he is expected by the first vessel.

The afflicting rumour which was received on Tuesday of the defeat of the Poles, and the capture af the gallant Kosciusko, has had a deeper impression on the public mind, than we thought it possible for any calamity arising from the tyranny of courts to make on our hearts. Every company, every circle drop the tear of pity, on their fate, and even the advocates for similar outrages in other countries, apologize for their support of our scheme of subjugation, by their condolance on the success of the unprincipled attack on Poland.

It is most devoutly so be hoped that the rumour is untrue. It comes from the most questionable quarter. There are letters in town of a later date than the 17th, from Berlin, whence the report is said to come, and they do not mention it. To account for this the undaunted advocates for the report now tell us that the battle was fought on the 19th instant, and they are not dismayed by the improbability of transmitting this account from the interior of Poland so rapidly. In short every thing is against the report, but the prejudices of the men who are bent on the reduction of their species.

We know for certain, that in consequence of the defeat of the Polish Gen. Sierakowski, on the 18th and 19th of September, Brzesc, Kosciusko, with a part of his army, marched directly to that quarter; and that on his approach, the Russian Gen. Suwarow, instead of following up his victory, thought it prudent to retreat. The Poles are supposed to have exposed themselves to a second defeat, by pursuing him too closely. Admitting the reportt to be true, it can be understood only of a part of their army, not of the main body. According to some accounts Kosciusko himself was wounded; according to others taken prisoner. But supposing the worst to have happened, there is no reason why the friends of humanity and justice should be dismayed; for, when a whole people rise in defence of their liberties, the issue of the contest depends not on the fortune of a single army, or a single leader.

Oct. 31. It is now considered as certain, that the King of Prussia has formally notified to our ministers his intention of withdrawing all his troops from the War against France, except his contingent as a Prince of the empire; and as he has various unliquidated claims on other States of the empire, he will most probably find a pretext for withdrawing his contingent also.

Nov. 1. No intelligence whatever has now been received from the British army since Tuesday; some little alarm prevails in consequence.

The official account published by authority of the Supreme National Council of Warsaw, dated September 19, state, that the Polish troops continued to harrass the retreating Prussians, who were laying waste the country, plundered the inhabitants, were carrying off all the horses, cattle and provisions they could lay hold on, and were aggravating by every possible calamity, the already but too unfortunate fate of the People.

Nov. 6. The empress of Russia, in order to carry on the war against the Poles, is determined to curtail all kinds of superfluous expenses; and has now declined the purchase of M. de Calonne's Collection of Pictures.

At a meeting of the Society for the relief of poor distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, on the 5th instant, being their annual election of Managers and Treasurer, the following members were chosen, viz.

Managers. William Heysham, Sampson Harvey, George Ord, Robert Bethell, John Woods, Charles Biddle, William Allibone, John Souder, John Lockton, Nathaniel Falconer, Stephen Gerrard, Nathaniel Galt.

Treasurer. James King.

N. B. It was moved by Capt. Nathaniel Falconer, and seconded by Capt. James Montgomery, That hereafter no person commanding a vessel out of this port seven years without application, shall be eligible to become a Member thereof.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And entered upon the first day of April next; and for which an indisputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceased, situate in the township of Willistown, county of Chester, 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from West-Chester, containing 190 acres of most excellent land for raising clover and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being several limestone quarries on the premises, a great quantity of woodland on the said place, and about 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow. On the said premises are two dwelling houses, the one a stone house, 3 stories high, and a stone milk house over a good spring of water near the door, the other being part stone and part sawed logs, two stories high, with two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn, and other out buildings; the whole standing pleasant, and convenient to meeting, mill and market; there is also on the premises an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the subscribers, living on and near the premises.

ABRAHAM KING, DANIEL CORNOG, } Executors.

January 1. 1795. *

N. B. It may be sold separate, or together, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 4th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named JOSEPH WHITE, by trade a Blacksmith, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black streight hair; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured cloth coat and vest, two pair of trowsers, the one fustian, the other milled linsey, a new, high crowned wool hat, two pair of pale blue coloured stockings, two homespun linen shirts, almost new, and a pair of strong leather shoes with old buckles in them. Whoever takes up and brings home said Apprentice, or lodges him in jail in the State, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me, WALTER LILLY, junr.

East-Caln, Chester county, January 5 1795. *

Philadelphia, December 28, 1794.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the verbal communications heretofore submitted, it is with the utmost respect, that I beg leave, officially, to request, you will please to consider, that after the last day of the present month, and year, my services as the Secretary for the Department of War will cease.

I have endeavored to place the business of the department in such a train, that my Successor may, without much difficulty, commence the duties of his station.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect,
SIR, your obedient Servant,
H. KNOX.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 25th of December, living in Lower-Salford township, Montgomery county, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was 23 years of age last May, walks lame, has a piece of his little finger cut off; had on and took with him, a new mixture linsey coat, and under jacket of the same, a striped jacket of linen, blue and white stripes, two pair of trowsers, a pair of yellow linsey, and a pair of striped cassimer, two pair of stockings, one pair of pale blue yarn, ribbed, the other black woollen yarn, a new pair of shoes, a new high crowned hat, bound with black tape. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB REIFF, Senior.

January 8, 1795. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from the Middle ferry, on the road called Marshall's road, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, a sufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of good meadow, on a branch of Cobb's creek: there are on said Plantation, two apple orchards, besides a variety of peach and other fruit trees, a good dwelling house and kitchen, an over-shot grist-mill on a constant stream of water a few rods from the dwelling house, a good spring under part of the mill-house, a good barn, stabled underneath; the title indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TYSON.

January 10, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On FRIDAY the 13th day of February next, on the Premises.

PURSUANT to the last will of Christian Schrack, late of Providence township, in the county of Montgomery, deceased, that valuable LOT of LAND, situate in Providence aforesaid, adjoining the Reading road, the lands of Matthias Brooks and Andrew Todd, containing 60 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, between 7 and 8 acres of good meadow, the whole of which can be watered by a never failing stream, (whereon is situated the mill of Matthias Brook) 18 acres of woodland, and an excellent sand-stone quarry, which are very valuable. There are on said lot erected, a good stone house, two stories high, a log barn, and other out houses, also a convenient tan-yard, where the business has been extensively carried on for a number of years past, a large orchard, now in its prime, and a pump of good water near the door. The above described lot is well situated for public business, in the village commonly called the Trap, and near several places of worship, of divers denominations. Attendance, and a reasonable credit, will be given by

MARGARET SCHRACK, Executrix.
ABRAHAM SCHRACK, ADAM PRUTZMAN, } Executors.

N. N. The conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

January 12, 1795. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE two story Stone HOUSE, now occupied by the subscriber, situate on the west side of High street, in the town of West-Chester, and county of Chester, together with a valuable Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, containing about 45 perches, and extending in length or depth, from said High-street, 350 feet, to Church street, whereon its front is 54 feet; there is also erected on the said lot, a two story Brick Tenement, and a Log Stable; the house is in an excellent stand for business, and has been for many years occupied as a store; also a Lot of Ground, containing three quarters of an acre, situate in the said town; and likewise the subscribers Stock of Silver, Plated, and Hardware, together with a good set of Silversmith's Tools, which will be disposed of very low, if sold altogether. Possession of the house and lots may be had the first day of March next. For further particulars apply to Mr. ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, Conveyancer, in Spruce street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises. AARON MUSGRAVE, Jun.

West-Chester, Dec. 31, 1794.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockly township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of December, last, a Black MARE, with two white feet, and a pair of hopples on. The owner is desired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN RHOADS.

January 8, 1795. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Providence townthip, Montgomety county, on the river Schuylkill, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown; containing about 250 acres. 80 whereof are woodland, and about 30 of meadow, and more may be made; a conſiderable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very ſuitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring, a good new ſtone barn, an old orchard, and a young one juſt beginning to bear; alſo a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a ſhare in a ſhad fiſhery. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ISAAC JACOBS.

12m. 31ſt, 1794.

A Plantation for Sale.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of William Carr, late of the townſhip of Warminſter, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, there will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes on Thurſday, the 15th day of January next, the plantation whereon the ſaid deceaſed lived; containing 170 acres of land, whereof about 40 acres are good timber land, and about 15 meadow, the reſidue arable land, of a good ſoil, and highly improved. The improvements conſiſt of a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar beneath the whole, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, and ſundry convenient out-houſes. The eſtate is well watered, and is convenient to ſeveral places of public worſhip, and not more than 20 miles diſtant from the city of Philadelphia. The ſale to begin about 1 o'clock. Attendance will be given, the terms of ſale publiſhed, and an indiſputable title made to the purchaſer, by

PETER CARR,
WILLIAM CARR,
ADAM CARR, } Executors.

December 24, 1794. †

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and has a ſmall foretop. Alſo taken, a bridle, and an old ſaddle, the padd faced with white pluſh, lately repaired with a blue ſweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive 4 dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction.

JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county, †
12th mo. 30th, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 106 acres, in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, adjoining lands of Philip Shiff, John Jones and others; about 12 miles from Philadelphia, there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, a log barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe and waſh-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, there may be 20 or 30 acres of watered meadow made on ſaid plantation; there is alſo a ſufficiency of woodland, and bearing orchard. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, may apply to Henry Lewis, in Radnor townſhip, or Rachel Davis, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county.

January 7, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, ſituate on a never-failing ſtream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Penepack creek into the Oxford road to the city: Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, completely finiſhed, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large ſtone ſhed, a good ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete ſtone ſpring-houſe arched over, and a ſmoke-houſe over the ſame, with other out-buildings; alſo, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title.

ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

January 6.

Montgomery, County, ſs.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 26th of this inſtant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Jacob Barr, Inn-keeper, in Pott's town, a Valuable lot of one quarter of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, with all and ſingular the appurtenances, a good frame dwelling-houſe, this lot lying in Pott's town, Douglaſs townſhip, fronting on the main ſtreet, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Simon Schlaff, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, January 3, 1795.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Rachel Gardner, late of the townſhip of Honeybrook, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres; the land is good for all ſorts of grain, there is about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, alſo a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit, the whole is well watered by ſundry good ſprings, and a branch of the Brandywine runs through the ſame; there are erected on ſaid premiſes, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a large log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a ſtone ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring near ſaid dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn with a cellar under it for cattle, ſaid plantation lies contiguous to ſeveral good merchant mills and places of worſhip, there are ſeveral iron-works within a few miles of it, which affords a good market for timber, of which article the plantation much abounds. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living near the ſame, the payment will be made eaſy for to ſuit the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given, by

FRANCIS GARDNER and
DAVID HUNTER. } Executors.

Dec. 22, 1794

Will be Sold at Auction,

At the Premiſes, on the 17th of January, 1795.

TWO LOTS of GROUND, pleaſantly ſituated in the village of Frankford, five miles from Philadelphia, each about 3 and a half perches in front, and 50 in depth, on the main road, and both highly manured, and in clover; they adjoin each other, and the whole is bounded by lands of Nathan Harper, Robert Smith, and Abraham Buzby, junr. On No. 1 is erected, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, and frame ſtable, a tan-yard, and mill-houſe, in which is an excellent bark ſtone: there are likewiſe on it, a variety of bearing apple, peach, pear, and apricot trees, of divers ſorts, alſo a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, and a never failing ſpring at the tan-yard. No. 2 has a variety of apple and peach trees, yielding excellent fruit, and there is a never-failing ſpring of water. A clear title will be given. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and attendance given, by

ABRAHAM BUZBY, junr. and
ISRAEL BUZBY.

December 29, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners, appointed by the Honorable JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of New-Jerſey, to divide a certain TRACT of PINE LAND, ſituate and lying in the townſhip of Eveſham, Burlington county, and ſtate aforeſaid, between Daniel Newbold, Joſiah Reeve, and Ann Ogley, propoſe to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH ATKINSON, in Mount-Holly, on Fifth Day, the 22d of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to make an alotment, by ballot, of their ſeveral ſhares, agreeable to law.

SAMUEL EVANS,
HUDSON BURR,
WILLIAM BRANNIN.

December 15, 1794. ¶

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 12th inſt. a dark Bay MARE, riſing 4 years old next ſpring, ſhod before, her two hind feet white, and a white ſpot on one of her fore feet, and a few grey hairs in her forehead, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the Thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or eight dollars for the Mare and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

WILLIAM CARVER.

December 23, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Paxton townſhip, Dauphin county, about 6 miles from Harriſburg, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, a Negro BOY, named SAM, 17 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has very large feet, large featured, and thick lips, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a brown coloured hunting-ſhirt, under jacket with ſtrings to it, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of coarſe tow trowſers, and a linen ſhirt. It is probable he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN.

December 26, 1794.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſtant, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Bethlehem road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and about 5 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN EVENS.

December 27, 1794. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, on the old York road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown COW, with a white ſtreak on her back. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DANIEL HOLLAWELL.

December 16, 1794. *

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next ſpring,

A FARM, containing about 320 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, within two miles of ſeveral places of worſhip, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to ROBERT RUSSELL, at Brandywine Slitting mill, near the ſaid Farm, who will ſhew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

STRAYED away from the main ſtreet of Germantown, on Wedneſday, the 26th ult. a light red freſh milch COW, with large horns, one of which is ſcaled, has ſome white ſpots on her belly; as ſhe was brought from the Jerſies, it is probable ſhe may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, near the Market-houſe, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again.

JOHN ROSE.

Germantown Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate on the great road leading from Newark, in the ſtate of Delaware, to Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, about 3 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Chriſtiana bridge, from whence there is a convenient tranſportation to Philadelphia by water, containing 140 acres, and 30 perches—A dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, a ſufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing; lime can be had, at different kilns, within about 4 miles, and within the ſame diſtance there are a number of griſt-mills, ſome within about 2 miles.

Alſo, to be RENTED,

On Ground-Rent, for ever,

Sixteen LOTS of GROUND, in Kenſington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough ſtreets, 20 and ½ feet front, and about 180 feet deep; likewiſe, a Frame Building, on ſaid ground, to be ſold. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, Arch-ſtreet, No. 121. tuctf

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of January next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 125 acres, late the property of John Edwards, deceaſed. There are on ſaid Plantation, a good ſtone houſe, and ſpring-houſe, a log barn, a good orchard, and a reaſonable proportion of meadow and woodland. The Sale to begin at two o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

JOHN EDWARDS,
ALEXANDER TODD,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD, } Executors.

December 23, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 28th of November laſt, from the houſe of JAMES MARTIN, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM STARKEY, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, and brown complexion; took with him, one dark brown fulled linſey coat, one light coloured broadloth do. and one green do. three under veſts, one of which was ſpotted velvet, one brown linſey, and one green do. and a pair of old leather breeches, with a patch on the right knee, a pair of footed woolen ſtockings, with old ſhoes and large plated buckles, and a white hat. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring ſaid Apprentice in gaol, or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip aforeſaid.

JOHN HULME.

December 15, 1794. * 6w

You who want to Purchaſe

A valuable Plantation,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Fifth Day, the 15th of January next, on the Premiſes, one mile and a half from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, will be expoſed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, the TRACT of LAND whereon the ſubſcriber lives, containing about 250 acres of moſt excellent Land, well watered, and well proportioned with reſpect to wood and meadow, and accommodated with a good dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, and a never failing ſpring, of excellent water, within a few yards of the door. The land is of the firſt quality in the county, and the whole beautifully ſituated in a remarkable healthy part of the country, 4 miles from Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, about 8 from Trenton, 12 from Briſtol, and about 26 from Philadelphia. The title is good, and the land will ſpeak for its ſelf on viewing, which may be done on, or any time before, the day of ſale, by applying as above mentioned, to

MARGARET DUNN,
JOSEPH DUNN.

N. B. The Vendue will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and poſſeſſion had by the firſt of April next.

Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 8, 1794. †

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Stow creek townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 26th of November laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named DAVID STOGDIN, about 18 years of age, is ſtreight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he ſometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homeſpun coattee, almoſt new, very large in the ſleeves, an out-ſide jacket of the ſame colour, much worn, a deep blue waiſtcoat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen ſhirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of redish coloured ſtriped linſey trowſers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen ſtockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round ſmall brim wool hat, almoſt new, a ſilk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow ſtripes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID AYARS.

December 6, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, Paper-Maker, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a German Servant MAN, named CONRAD HEIDI, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has redish hair, tied behind, a freckled face, down look, and ſlim; had on when he went away, a blue cloth ſurtout coat, a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a grey cloth under jacket, a pair of black velvet, and a pair of corduroy breeches, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CARTER, late of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are once more earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call and have them ſettled.

JOSHUA COMLY, Adminiſtrator.

Moorland, Philadelphia county, December 3, 1794. *

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, abſconded laſt night from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a camblet gown, red and green, one ſtriped do. blue and white linen, one linſey petticoat, ſtriped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowſers, one white coarſe pillow caſe, one pair blue ribbed ſtockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himſelf, ſays he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, freſh complexion, black hair, and ſtoop ſhouldered; had on, a white oznaburg frock, red jacket without ſleeves, new blue cloth trowſers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend ſaid villain, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the articles ſtolen recovered, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four preſſes, a fixing furnace and preſs, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Griſt-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are the beſt burrs. Theſe Mills are on an excellent ſtream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are alſo on the premiſes, five Dwelling Houſes, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are ſtone, a barn 30 feet ſquare and two ſtories high, the lower ſtory of ſtone, and fitted for ſtabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and ſundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a ſtout able man, and underſtands all kinds of farming buſineſs, an excellent hand with a team, and would ſuit for iron-works; he now lives in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid townſhip. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to hire, truſt, or harbour ſaid Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Maſter. Nov. 30, 1794. *

WANTED,

In Weſt-Jerſey State,

Four Hundred Pounds,

On Land Security, at lawful Intereſt. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. Dec. 8.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3366.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1795.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

the 22d day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining the great road leading from the ſpring houſe tavern to the Crooked Billet, about 3 miles from the former, and 3½ from the latter, and about 17 miles from Philadelphia; containing 146 acres; there are on ſaid premiſes a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a ſtone kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, a frame barn, a large waggon houſe with granaries over head, and other out houſes, about 12 acres of meadow, the greateſt part watered, a good apple orchard of about 150 trees, and other fruit trees, about 40 acres woodland, the remainder arable land, of a good quality, the whole premiſes in good repair.

Alſo one other plantation adjoining the former, containing 73 acres, whereon are erected, a dwelling houſe, part of ſtone and part logs, a well of good water near the door, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a ſpring of good water, a frame barn, and other out houſes, a good apple orchard, about 8 acres watered meadow, 20 acres of woodland, the remainder plough land of a very good quality.

Likewiſe a lot of exceeding good woodland, ſituate in Upper Dublin townſhip, 2 miles from Gilkeſon's tavern, containing 10 acres. The titles for the whole of the aforeſaid premiſes are indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view any part of the premiſes before the the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the firſt mentioned plantation. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale by

Jan. 5. 1795. * JOHN HELMIRE.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And entered upon the firſt day of April next, and for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Willidown, county of Cheſter, 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral lime-ſtone quarries near the premiſes, a great quantity of woodland on the ſaid place, and about 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow. On the ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk houſe over a good ſpring of water near the door, the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, two ſtories high, with two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn, and other out buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant, and convenient to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo, on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, } Executors.
DANIEL CORNOG, }

January 1, 1795. *

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named JOSEPH WERTZ, by trade a Blackſmith, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black ſtreight hair; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured cloth coat and veſt, two pair of trowſers, the one fuſtian, the other milled linſey, a new, high crowned wool hat, two pair of pale blue coloured ſtockings, two home-ſpun linen ſhirts, almoſt new, and a pair of ſtrong leather ſhoes with old buckles in them. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Apprentice, or lodges him in jail in the State, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, WALTER LILLY, junr.

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county,
January 5, 1795. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from the Middle ferry, on the road called Marſhall's road, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, a ſufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of good meadow, on a branch of Cobb's creek: there are on the Plantation, two apple orchards, beſides a variety of peach and other fruit trees, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, an over-ſhot grift-mill on a conſtant ſtream of water a few rods from the dwelling houſe, a good ſpring under part of the mill-houſe, a good barn, ſtabled underneath; the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN TYSON.

January 19, 1795.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockly townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of December laſt, a Black MARE, with two white feet, and a pair of hopples on. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN RHOADS.

January 8, 1785. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurday the 25th of December, living in Lower-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was 23 years of age laſt May, walks lame, has a piece of his little finger cut off; had on and took with him, a new mixture linſey coat, and under jacket of the ſame, a ſtriped jacket of linen, blue and white ſtripes, two pair of trowſers, a pair of yellow linſey, and a pair of ſtriped caſſimer, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of pale blue yarn, ribbed, the other black woſten yarn, a new pair of ſhoes, a new high crowned hat, bound with black tape. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB REIFF, Senior.

January 8, 1795. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH LORD, Silverſmith, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, No. 88, North Water ſtreet.

MARY LORD, Executrix.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, Executor.

January 8, 1795. *

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On FRIDAY the 13th day of February next, on the Premiſes,

PURSUANT to the laſt will of Chriſtian Schrack, late of Providence townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, that valuable LOT of LAND, ſituate in Providence aforeſaid, adjoining the Reading road, the lands of Matthias Brooks and Andrew Todd, containing 60 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, between 7 and 8 acres of good meadow, the whole of which can be watered by a never failing ſtream, (whereon is ſituated the mill of Matthias Brooks) 18 acres of woodland, and an excellent ſand-ſtone quarry, which are very valuable. There are on ſaid lot erected, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a log barn, and other out houſes, alſo a convenient tan-yard, where the buſineſs has been extenſively carried on for a number of years paſt, a large orchard, now in its prime, and a pump of good water near the door. The above deſcribed lot is well ſituated for public buſineſs, in the village commonly called the Trap, and near ſeveral places of worſhip, of divers denominations. Attendance, and a reaſonable credit, will be given by

MARGARET SCHRACK, Executrix.
ABRAHAM SCHRACK, }
ADAM PRUTZMAN } Executors.

N. N. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

January 12, 1795. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE two ſtory Stone HOUSE, now occupied by the ſubſcriber, ſituate on the weſt ſide of High ſtreet, in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, and county of Cheſter, together with a valuable Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, containing about 45 perches, and extending in length or depth, from ſaid High-ſtreet, 330 feet, to Church ſtreet, whereon it's front is 54 feet; there is alſo erected on the ſaid lot, a two ſtory Brick Tenement, and a Log Stable; the houſe is in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and has been for many years occupied as a ſtore; alſo a Lot of Ground, containing three quarters of an acre, ſituate in the ſaid town; alſo likewiſe the ſubſcribers Stock of Silver, Plated, and Hardware, together with a good Set of Silverſmith's Tools, which will be diſpoſed of very low, if ſold altogether. Poſſeſſion of the houſe and lots may be had the firſt day of March next. For further particulars apply to Mr. ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, Conveyancer, in Spruce ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes. AARON MUSGRAVE, Jun.

Weſt-Cheſter, Dec. 31, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Grift Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, ſituate on a never failing ſtream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Montgomery townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Pennepack creek into the Oxford road to the city: Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, completely finiſhed, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large ſtone ſhed, a good ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete ſtone ſpring-houſe arched over, and a ſmoke houſe over the ſame, with other out-buildings; alſo, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title.

ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

January 6, *

From the Weſt India Royal Gazette, of Oct. 7, 1794.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the Weſt-India Planters and Merchants—

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſts are impelled by the preſent critical ſituation of the Weſt-India Iſlands, reſpecting their intercouſe with the United States of America, to ſubmit to the conſideration of his Majeſty's Miniſters, the following facts:

That the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, containing about 500,000 black, and about 50,000 white inhabitants, have been, for many years, greatly dependent for food upon a ſupply of flour, rice, Indian corn, oatmeal, bread and other articles of dry proviſions, received by a ſpeedy channel, and in quantities proportionate to their wants, from the countries now under the ſovereignty of the United States of America; that by no internal reſource can they render themſelves independent of ſuch a ſupply, excepting by a total change of their agricultural ſyſtem, at the expence of the commerce and revenue of the mother country; and that experience, dearly bought on ſome occaſions, has now ſufficiently evinced, that by no other external channel can ſuch a ſupply, adequate to their wants, and ſuited to the emergency of circumſtances, be obtained.

That beſides the important article of food, timber for the purpoſe of building their houſes and manufactories; and ſtaves and heading, of which to form packages for their produce; horſes and other cattle for agricultural uſes (the indiſpenſible vehicle of thoſe benefits which Great Britain derives from theſe Iſlands) cannot in many caſes be obtained at all; and in no caſe, on reaſonable and advantageous terms, excepting by an intercouſe with the United States.

That the Britiſh colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and St. John, inſtead of ſupplying the Weſt-India Iſlands with lumber and proviſions, have, upon a fair experience, been found nearly at all times, to conſume their own production of theſe articles, and upon ſome occaſions, even to need a ſupply from their neighbours of the United States.

That many obſtacles ſtand in the way of the Weſt India colonies obtaining lumber and proviſions from Great Britain, or any other country in Europe: more particularly the precarious circumſtances of ſuch a ſupply, its diſtance in times of emergency, and the periſhable nature of the articles of food, which forbids a proviſion of large ſtores from a reſource ſo remote, and even were it practicable for the colonies to exiſt under a dependence for the neceſſaries of life and cultivation, upon means ſo uncertain, yet the enormous expence of theſe means, particularly in reſpect to lumber, muſt prevent their cultivating their lands to any beneficial purpoſe, either to themſelves in the firſt inſtance, or finally to Great Britain.

That the Britiſh colonies have found, in an intercourſe with the United States, a market for their ſuperfluous produce, beyond the European conſumption, and particularly for the article of rum; for which, at different times, the European market would not afford the coſt of package and tranſport, and that excluſive of rum and moloſſes, the exports from the Weſt-India Iſlands to America, have been to an inconſiderable amount.

That ſince the ſeparation of the United States from Great Britain, their intercourſe with our Iſlands having been reſtricted to Britiſh veſſels only, the price of lumber and proviſions at the Weſt India market, under the moſt favourable circumſtances of peace and regular ſupply, has ariſen from 50 to 100 per cent.

That the intercourſe, while confined to Britiſh veſſels, has for various reaſons been principally carried on by a direct trade between the Iſlands and the United States, in veſſels conſtructed and fitted out for the purpoſe; which muſt evidently have the advantage over veſſels employed in the circuitous trade from Great Britain, as the laſt could not be once proper for the tranſport of lumber from America to the Iſlands, and for that of produce from the Iſlands to Great Britain; nor afford means of barter in rum and moloſſes, nor be navigated on equally advantageous terms with thoſe ſmaller veſſels, nor equally ſuit their expedition to the wants of the Iſlands and to the ſtate of markets.

That upon the breaking out of a war with France, theſe ſmall and defenceleſs veſſels have either fallen a prey to the enemy, or been employed in other trades; and that this cannot be accounted a circumſtance accidental, or that admits of future remedy; ſince the nature of the intercourſe in queſtion, forbids an eſtabliſhment of regular convoys to and from all the iſlands, at ſuch times as may be ſuited to their wants; and the immenſe expenſe of outfit, ſeamen's wages and inſurance, diſcourage adventure in a trade attended with ſuch imminent riſk, and which, if a ſupply by ſuch means were even poſſible, muſt ſwell the expence beyond thoſe bounds which the cultivators in thoſe iſlands could poſſibly ſupport.

That notwithſtanding the exiſting or ſimilar reſtrictions, the Governors of the Weſt-India iſlands have, at different times, impelled by invincible neceſſity, opened the ports of the reſpective iſlands to American veſſels; and yet even by this extraordinary meaſure, as it could not have the effect of a regular ſyſtem of intercourſe, a partial and very expenſive ſupply has only been obtained; articles of food, or of immediate neceſſity, having been ſold occaſionally at 300 per cent. beyond what was the average price of markets, ſubſequent to the American war.

That a ſcarcity of proviſions in the Weſt-India iſlands, dreadful as muſt be its effects, may ariſe from accidents which human abilities cannot avert, and againſt which human prudence is unable to provide; a convulſion of the elements may deſtroy at once the few internal reſources thoſe iſlands poſſeſs, and overwhelm them in one ſudden and general affliction of famine and peſtilence; that againſt ſuch a calamity, ſtores cannot be laid up of an article ſo periſhable in warm climates as grain: and that the extraordinary meaſure of opening the ports in ſuch emergencies, has been found to afford but a tardy and ineffectual relief; that humanity and policy ſeem to dictate that an extremity of diſtreſs, at once ſo probable and ſo extenſive, ſhould be guarded againſt by a regular ſyſtem of ſupply, through the moſt ſpeedy and natural channel.

That the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands have at preſent to contend with the uſual concomitants of war in a very great addition to the expences of freight and inſurance on the tranſport of their produce to the Britiſh markets; circumſtances which equally affect the coſt of every article they import from thence, comprehending nearly the whole of their conſumption; that the expences of their eſtabliſhment, &c. have been ſwelled beyond all former example, and that they have moreover at the ſame time, contrary to all paſt experience, to ſtruggle with greatly and ſuddenly reduced prices of their produce at market; owing at once to accidents, which impede and diminiſh conſumption, and to the opening of new ſources of permanent ſupply from countries, in ſome inſtances, now wholly ſubject to colonial regulations, nor encumbered with any of thoſe reſtrictions which in the intention of benefiting the commerce of the mother country have been laid upon the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands; and that under ſuch diſadvantages, a perſeverance in the preſent ſyſtem of their intercourſe with America muſt form an accumulation of burthens, which will entirely preclude a fair competition with their rivals in cultivation, will ſtimulate and aſſiſt the progreſs of cultivation in the Dutch and Spaniſh ſettlements, and immediately tend to the diſtreſs and ruin of the inhabitants of the Britiſh Weſt India Colonies, and of the numerous claſſes of their fellow ſubjects in Great Britain and Ireland connected with and dependant upon them.

That had your memorialiſts leſs of ſtrong neceſſity on their ſide to plead, yet they would beg leave to ſuggeſt, that policy in reſpect to the general commercial intereſts of Britain ſeem to require, that America ſhould be encouraged to perſevere in the agricultural ſyſtem, to which ſhe muſt in a great meaſure be led by ready means of ſupplying the Weſt-India colonies inſtead of being driven to objects of manufacture; whether impeled thereto by neceſſity, induced by policy, or urged by reſentment; and, which muſt happen ſhould we deprive her of thoſe advantages which ſhe has hitherto enjoyed, in an intercourſe with ſome of the Weſt-India iſlands; that a very ſmall extenſion of our preſent ſyſtem, while its accompliſhed ends, ſo important to ourſelves, would anſwer the purpoſe of keeping the induſtry of the Americans directed to ſuch objects, as muſt beſt accord with the intereſts of Great Britain.

That upon conſiderations ſimilar to the foregoing, but what have ſince received the ſanction of experience, the Weſt-India planters and merchants, have upon former occaſions, earneſtly entreated from his Majeſty's Miniſters, the permiſſion of an intercouſe with the United States, under certain regulations of wiſe and liberal policy, in American veſſels; and there is

good reaſon to believe, that had they obtained their wiſh, the comparative increaſe of ſhipping and ſeamen to Great Britain, ariſing from ſo natural and evident an encouragement to the cultivation and commerce of the Britiſh colonies, would have far more than counterbalanced any benefits of a ſimilar nature, which in the firſt inſtance might have been conceded to America; that upon this head it is impoſſible to avoid remarking, that our ſyſtem of excluſive poſſeſſion of thoſe benefits which have been found in times of emergency impracticable, and that the participation which, at ſuch times, we have granted to America, has had neither the merit of a conceſſion with that country, nor the advantage of effectual relief to ourſelves.

That deeply impreſſed with conſiderations ſo intereſting to them, your Memorialiſts indulge at this juncture, a conſolatory hope, that, independently of the intrinſic weight of their caſe, and the teſtimony it has derived from experience, they may find in the recent, very conſiderable extenſion of the Britiſh Weſt India colonies, (in conſequence of the ſucceſs with which his Majeſty's arms in that part of the world have been crowned) new and unanſwerable arguments in favour of a reviſion and extenſion of the ſyſtem on which their intercourſe with America, and conſequently much of their future welfare muſt depend. That the conquered iſlands have, in a great meaſure, derived their proſperity, which was ſo eſſentially felt in the commercial balance and naval power of France, from the privileges which in this very inſtance that country granted to her colonies; privileges which your MEMORIALISTS have underſtood, will at leaſt have a temporary continuance under the Britiſh government; and that they cannot but underſtand ſuch continuance as a pledge that the faithful objects of Britain in her old colonies, ſhall not remain in a worſe footing reſpecting an object of ſuch importance to their welfare, than the inhabitants of conquered iſlands, nor are they without hopes, that a juſt ſenſe of the evil of extending the difficulties of the preſent ſyſtem to poſſeſſions large and populous, and unprepared to combat with them, together with a conſciouſneſs of the ſuperiority which Great Britain now holds in a commerce, the direct and relative advantages of which are almoſt beyond eſtimation, will call upon the Legiſlature for new and liberal regulations and proviſions, which, diſregarding the ſemblance of a trivial ſacrifice in the means, may be directed to the important end of eſtabliſhing beyond competition, the proſperity of the Britiſh Weſt-India colonies, and conſequently of the Britiſh empire.

That your Memorialiſts, therefore, humbly pray, that his Majeſty's Miniſters will be pleaſed to recommend to Parliament, that the temporary privileges granted to the conquered iſlands, reſpecting their intercourſe with America, may be extended to the Britiſh iſlands; and alſo, that ſuch alterations may take place in the exiſting laws relative to that intercourſe, as may provide againſt the neceſſities of the colonies, without the interference with the permanent benefits which the Mother Country derives, and ought at all times to derive from them, in reſpect to Commerce and Navigation.

The following was tranſlated for the New-York Minerva, of Thurſday laſt.

Copy of an Addreſs to the Magiſtrates of Amſterdam, preſented on the 14th Oct. 1794. Signed by

Nic. Van Staphorſt,
——Viſſer (Expenſionary,
Van Lapro,
Van Vander Heyde,
in behalf of 3000 Citizens.

THE Underſigned Burghers and inhabitants of this city ſet forth:

That they have hitherto fully confided in the wiſdom and good intentions of your honors in adopting meaſures ſuitable to the preſent times, and moſt conducive to the welfare of the good Burghers of this city, the ſecurity and ſafety of the reſpective inhabitants, together with the affectionate care taken to preſerve their lives and property.

In conſequence whereof, the underſigned have never heretofore, actually ſignified the leaſt diſtruſt in the wiſe and good adminiſtration of your honors—ſtill relying that the faithful diſcharge of the duty incumbent on the city, towards its brave Burghers, would render it unneceſſary to have recourſe to any other meaſures.

But the underwritten are given to underſtand that the free deliberations of your honors have been much impeded by the unexpected appearance in this city [Amſterdam] of his Highneſs the Prince of Orange, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and that the arrival of theſe illuſtrious perſonages are only tending to influence your honors in conſenting to reſolutions highly ruinous and pernicious to the welfare of the inhabitants of this city, and province at large.

The underwritten, without inveſtigating the motives which induced the ſaid illuſtrious perſons to viſit this city, have ſince their arrival, learnt with the utmoſt conſternation and anxiety, that it has been taken into conſideration by your honors, whether, upon the approach of the French army, this city ſhould be put in a ſtate of defence or not: upon which your honors have decided to expoſe this city to a military ſiege.

That, in conſequence thereof, your honors had further agreed to inundate the ſurrounding country, if neceſſary, by opening the ſluices in the vicinity of this city, and even to make an opening in the Sea-dikes, in order to effect the inundation in the moſt powerful manner.

Moreover, that your honors ſhould have conſented to admit a conſiderable number of Engliſh troops for the defence of this city.

That the underſigned Burghers and inhabitants can by no means approve of ſuch meaſures—in conſequence of which, in ſo far as your honors might have been inforced thereto by the preſence of the hereditary Prince of Orange, and the Duke of York, we openly declare that theſe meaſures are by no means conſiſtent with the wiſhes of the inhabitants of this city.

That the underwritten Burghers and inhabitants of this city, expect to be decidedly informed for what purpoſe theſe illuſtrious perſonages have made their appearance in this city, and whether your honors have conſented to put this city in a ſtate of defence; to expoſe the citizens to a ſiege; to ſuffer foreign troops to enter the city; and thereby to change the civil into a military government.

That the underwritten burghers and inhabitants of the city poſitively declare, they cannot be ſatisfied with any reſolution tending to a military defence of this city, but that they have firmly reſolved to oppoſe every ſuch reſolution, and to prevent any military force being called in for the preſervation of their city and property.

That in particular they will never conſent to the quartering a Britiſh garriſon in Amſterdam, but that the underwritten will openly oppoſe, with all their might, this rapacious and greedy band (Roof and plunder jieck Bende) who by repeated declarations of their chief cannot be kept within bounds, and ſhall conſider their approach, as a ſignal given by your honors for the commencement of internal revolt and commotion among the citizens, for the conſequence of which your honors alone will be reſponſible.

For the prevention of this dreadful event, the burghers and inhabitants of this city, at this critical juncture, humbly addreſs themſelves to your honors, moſt earneſtly requeſting that you will never concur in any meaſures, which may tend to expoſe this city to a military defence, much leſs to conſent to the entering of ſuch licencious free booters and plunderers, who have already diſgraced themſelves every where, by a conduct which it appears can no longer be checked by their own illuſtrious chief.

But inſtead of theſe meaſures your honors, truſting to the good intention of the burghers and inhabitants of this city, will conform to the exigency of circumſtances, and thereby prevent becoming reſponſible for the dreadful conſequences, which a raſh and ruinous defence muſt inevitably produce.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.

The ſpirited conduct of our magiſtrates againſt thoſe infamous wretches, who, for the purpoſe of avenging pretended private injuries, would avail themſelves of the preſent critical ſituation of this country, to deſtroy its conſtitution, and deliver it up into the hands of a rapacious enemy, deſerves and receives the higheſt praiſe from every true friend of our commonwealth. Citizen Staphorſt, who with three other ringleaders of our Jacobins, in open defiance of the late proclamation againſt the framing, ſigning, and preſenting of all kinds of addreſſes, tending to interfere in the affairs of government, on the 16th inſt. deſired to preſent one to our magiſtrates, ſigned by 3600 citizens; the main purport of which was, in a threatening tone, to oppoſe the intended great inundation, the admiſſion of foreign troops into our city, &c. have been put in a ſtate of arreſt, and are to be criminally proſecuted, as the diſturbers of the public peace, and enemies to their country. Another of their chiefs, the ex-penſionary Vircher, one of the moſt enraged patriots during our diſturbances in 1786, and a leading member of the revolutionary committee at that time, is ſaid to have made his eſcape. Though the Carmagnol faction is daily more and more dwindling into inſignificance, yet our magiſtrates continue with the utmoſt vigilance to watch their manœuvres, and to increaſe the means of preventing any kind of commotion from convulſing our city—The number of our regular troops, chiefly compoſed of the late garriſons of Valenciennes, Bois le-Duc, Hulſt, &c. amount at preſent to at leaſt 6000 men; ſtrong patroles of which are conſtantly parading thro our ſtreets, and guarding the principal Jacobin haunts, which have lately been ſtript of a conſiderable quantity of arms and ammunition. The town houſe is protected by a numerous corps of armed inhabitants, and no one gets admittance, without having ſome particular buſineſs to tranſact. The loyalty of the lower and moſt numerous claſs of the people is unimpaired, and every public place reſounds with loyal ſongs and exclamations of "*Oranje boven.*"

Guelders continues to be put in a ſtate of defence. The day before yeſterday the French ſent a trumpet to Thiel, propoſing to that city to receive the ſick belonging to the ci-devant garriſon of Bois-le-Duc. This propoſition having been accepted, the French have given orders not to fire upon the boats going down the river from Crevecoeur, becauſe they were charged with theſe ſick.

Every thing announces, that a firm reſolution has been taken, to diſpute the ground, inch by inch, in Guelders. Batteries are raiſing on the banks of the Lek, on the ſide of Utrecht. The inhabitants of the environs of Bois-le-Duc have been ſummoned by the French to re-occupy their eſtates within a certain time; in default of which they will be ſold for the profit of the French republic.

HAGUE, October 20.

"The late Governor of Bois-le-Duc, prince of Heſſe Philipſtadt is not yet arrived, to account for the unexpected ſurrender of that fortreſs; but his friends reſt his juſtification on the following grounds: As the late check near Boxtal obliged the Duke of York to retreat to Grave, by ſome miſtake or other it was neglected to throw into that town a number of troops ſufficient for its defence, in caſe the French ſhould be able to multiply their points of attack. This caſe happened as ſoon as the capture of Crevecœur enabled the enemy to draw off the water from a great part of the inundated country, and to increaſe the number of their batteries. Since that time more than half of the garriſon, the whole of which, at the beginning of the ſiege, conſiſted of 1150 men, were conſtantly on duty, and the cannoneers for ſixteen days together, never left the works.

"This fatiguing ſervice having entirely worn out the perſeverance and ſpirit of the garriſon, the governor, on the 8th inſtant, received certain information that the French who till then had only fired on the town from howitzers and cannon of a ſmall calibre, had received a train of heavy ordnance, and intended the next day to fire the town by a ſhower of red hot balls, and under cover of the enſuing conflagration, and the fire of their batteries near Orten, Dentoſen, &c. with a corps of 3000 men, to attempt a ſtorm near the Boom. The governor finding himſelf unable to beat off this aſſault with his weak and exhauſted garriſon, under this preſſure of circumſtances, thought himſelf obliged to capitulate, on the honourable terms which Pichegru was ready to grant, and which if once rejected, the governor might not be able to obtain.

I readily decline the ungrateful taſk of refuting thoſe exculpatory aſſertions of the friends of the Prince of Heſſe Philipſtadt, but I cannot help obſerving, that if the capture of Crevecœur by the French, the poſſeſſion of which did not, however, enable the great Turenne to make himſelf maſter of Bois-le-Duc, was, in his opinion, an event of ſuch importance for the fortreſs entruſted to his care, it muſt remain exceedingly difficult to account for his having refuſed the propoſal of the commanding officer of the legion of Beon, who offered, with the two companies under his orders, to retake that fort from the French as ſoon as it was taken.

"All the unfortunate emigrants, of whom theſe two companies were compoſed, except thoſe who had the good fortune to eſcape, have been conducted to the Pabrenbril (the citadel of the place) and ſhot to death.

"The republicans have impoſed upon the town a contribution of 7 millions of florins, and, according to their cuſtom, have put every thing in a ſtate of requiſition, to ſupply the wants of their infamous republic."

St. JOHN's, (Antigua) Dec. 11th.

A Virginia boat, mounting 6 ſwivels, was yeſterday morning ſent into this port by his Majeſty's frigate the Blanche, ſhe was conjectured to have been diſpatched from St. Bartholemews to Guadaloupe, laden with gunpowder, for the uſe of the Democrats, and was fortunately cut out of a bay near the Hayes, before ſhe had an opportunity of landing her cargoe.

In addition to the information contained in Monday's Paper we have learnt, that a violent cannonade had been heard at Baſſeterre the ſame evening that Capt. Montgomery left it.

Extract of a letter juſt received from a French gentleman of reſpectability at Roſeau, Dominico, to his wife in this iſland, dated the 7th inſt.

"No doubt can be entertained as to the certainty of an inſurrection having taken place at Marigalante, though we know not what ſteps the new Gen. will adopt upon the occaſion. We have received intelligence that a part of the fleet from Ireland, to the number of 70 veſſels bound to the Weſt-Indies, is arrived at Barbadoes under convoy of 6 or 8 ſhips of war, having been ſeparated from the reſt in a gale of wind; no doubt can be entertained as to the certainty of this information, as many letters have been received and veſſels are continually arriving here, by which it is confirmed—The Zebra has been diſpatched to London with the pleaſing account of their ſafe arrival."

PORTLAND, December 29.

Saturday arrived here, ſhip Columbia, Capt. Samuel Robinſon, of this port, 27 days from Jamaica—Capt. Robinſon has brought Jamaica papers to the 19th ult. which contain little more than extracts from American papers. It was very ſickly while Capt. Robinſon lay there—who loſt one of his people. Capt. Robinſon informs, that the brig Eliza, Capt. Harding, of this port, is recently carried into Bermuda, by the Pirates of that iſland—this account he received from a veſſel at the Vineyard.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.

A Spring has lately been diſcovered at Suffield, (Connecticut) the water of which is ſaid to operate a certain cure for gravel!, diſorders.

Mr. Morris, our late Ambaſſador in France, may be daily expected home.

LYNCHBURGH, January 3.

Thoſe raw men who think of running this country headlong into war, ſhould look at that which rages in Europe, near ſixty millions of livres are exacted from the conquered Netherlands. Such a contribution, and the removal of immenſe property of every kind from thence into France, will utterly ruin the Netherlands. It is hard to compute how much of what we already have, would be loſt by a war. But it is beyond all reckoning how much the growing wealth of the country would be prevented.

HARTFORD, January 5.

By the Poſt-rider from Hudſon, we have been informed of the following curious tranſactions:

On the night of the 26th of Dec. laſt, the ſtore of Mr. Darius O—n, merchant, of Tyringham, was broken open, and goods to the amount of 3000 dollars taken. Mr. O. immediately iſſued an advertiſement, promiſing a reward of 200 dollars for the thief and goods, or 100 for the thief only. The good people of that and the neighbouring towns, thinking they had now an opportunity to perform two duties at once, the duties they owed themſelves and their neighbours, or as the old proverb has it, kill two birds with one ſtone, by helping their friend to his goods, and themſelves to the reward, turned out in great numbers, in order to apprehend the perpetrator of ſo villainous a crime. Poſts and riders, as in the days of Ahaſſerus, went out in all lands, being haſtened not by the king's commandment, but the hopes of the reward. In vain, however, were all their exertions, nothing of the thief or goods could be diſcovered, and the town of Tyringham, like the great city of Suſhan of old, was perplexed. But a circumſtance occurred on the night of the 29th, which made people ſuſpect that the goods were not carried into a far country: on that night ſome part of the goods were returned. Some perſons were induced to ſearch in the neighbourhood, and in a barn not far from the ſtore of Mr. O. the remainder of the goods were found. Mr. O. now acknowledged, in the bitterneſs of his ſoul, that he placed the goods there himſelf. He had given out that 250l. had been taken out of his drawer at the ſame time the goods were taken, but now frankly confeſſed that this was a miſtake in calculation, and that one ſolitary four pence halfpenny piece, was all the money his drawer had contained, for ſeveral days previous to the robbery. A debt he had contracted, payable the firſt day of January, and which the above mentioned ſixteenth of a dollar was not quite competent to anſwer, is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of this daring burglary.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE in *Cheſter*, Delaware county, which, if not taken out before the 31ſt of March next, will then be ſent to the GENERAL POST-OFFICE as Dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

January, 1795.

A. ROBERT ANDERSON.
B. Richard Bond, Weſt-Cheſter.
C. Daniel Cornog, John Cannan.
D. Mordecai Dunn, Ready Doud.
E. Robert Erwin, or Samuel Walker, 3.
F. Daniel Fitzpatrick, Bernard Ferris, 2.
H. Robert Huſton, James Huey, Hugh Huſton, Henry Hagan, Robert Hayes, Jenny Heſlep, William Harvey.
I. John Irwin, Ridley.
K. Mathias Kerlin, John Knowles, William King, J. Kerr.
L. John Love, 2; Alexander Love.
M. Abraham Marſhall, Weſt-Bradford; James M'Dowell, Samuel M'Elhenny, William Miller.
P. Robert Porter, Jonathan Plover, Mary Pedrick.
R. Mr. Rankin, Weſt-Cheſter; Hugh Ramſay.
S. Alexander Scott, Ann Simpſon, Robert Smith, near Cheſter.
W. Mary Worth, Newlin townſhip, Chriſtian Webb.

AUGUSTA, December 20.

A moſt attrocious attempt to fire the town was made on Saturday night laſt near eleven o'clock—the flames made their appearance in Mr. Inne's warehouſe and Mr. Birch's ſtable at the ſame time;---by early aid, no material injury accrued in the laſt inſtance; but unfortunately the fire had got ſo far ahead at Mr. Innes' that to prevent its ſpreading farther was the only practicable object, and this, by the very extraordinary exertions of the perſons who aſſembled upon the alarm being given, was effected; the loſs is ſaid to be about 1500 dollars.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

In addition to the appropriation made by the Legiſlature (500 dollars) as a reward for the diſcovery of the incendiaries who attempted on Saturday laſt to fire the town, is ſubſcribed by ſundry inhabitants and others,---the ſubſcription is in the hands of the Printer of this Paper, and the money will be forth coming upon the ſame principles on which the State Reward may be paid.

RICHMOND, January 10.

On Sunday laſt was towed into Hampton road, by the Cleopatra and Spynx, the Thetis frigate, who run on a bank to the ſouthward of the capes on the 23d ult. and filled with water. Upon taking out her guns, ſtores, &c. ſhe was got off, and by keeping eight pumps conſtantly going, they were enabled to carry her up to Norfolk, where ſhe is to get repaired.

BALTIMORE, January 14.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Hibernia, from Havanna, ſaid to have one million of dollars on board; the brig Siſters, Captain Byrne, laſt from St. Euſtatius; a ſloop from Connecticut; a ſloop from Boſton; and the Schooner Ardent, Captain Iſaacs, from Petit-Guave, loaded with coffee.

Capt. Iſaacs left Petit Guave the 8th ult. when beef was ſelling at 12 dollars per barrel, and fiſh at 3½ dollars per quaintal—the market well ſupplied with American produce, and coffee ſelling at 18 ſols. Left at Petit-Guave, a ſchooner from Salem, the captain dead, the ſchooner Charlotte, Fanning, Charleſton; ſloop Elizabeth, Ingram, ditto; ſchooner Thomas, Duncan, Baltimore.

We are informed that the brig Trial, Capt. Hall, of this port, is caſt away on Chincotegue bar.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Tueſday laſt the Aſſembly again paſſed a reſolution, if the Senate concurred, that the Legiſlature would, on the 15th inſt. adjourn, to meet at the city of New-York, on Tueſday next. This reſolution being ſent to the Senate, in a few minutes after was agred to by that houſe.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a Merchant in this city, dated Dec. 5.

"We are informed by the commander in chief Gen. Vaughan, that the Engliſh fleet is arrived at Barbadoes with a conſiderable army; and that we may expect to ſee them here to-morrow---Therefore all danger is thought to be at an end relative to Engliſh property in theſe ſeas We have already among theſe iſlands, nine ſail of the line, and about eleven frigates, excluſive of armed cutters, &c. ſo that the iſlands are ſurrounded by our cruizers. In a few days, we ſhall, in all probability, repoſſeſs ourſelves of all Guadaloupe, and then we ſhall be in perfect ſecurity, as the French will not have a ſingle port or Iſland in theſe ſeas to ſhelter themſelves in."

NEWARK, Jan. 14.

On Friday laſt an entertainment was given, by the citizens of this town, to the volunteers on the late expedition againſt the weſtern inſurgents. Agreeably to the arrangements of the day, the Volunteers aſſembled at the Academy, where being joined by their fellow-citizens, and a number of the French republicans, at preſent reſiding in this place, and who were invited on the occaſion, a proceſſion was formed from the Academy to the Court-Houſe, where Brigadier-General Cummings, delivered a pathetic addreſs.

To which Capt. Burnet, on the part of the volunteers, replied.

After which the company adjourned to Gifford's tavern to partake of a civic feaſt, in the courſe of which 15 patriotic toaſts were given.

PITTSBURGH, January 10.

The principal perſons concerned in the late diſturbances, are requeſted to meet at Parkinſon's ferry on Thurſday next, the 15th inſt. to take into conſideration the recommendation ſubmitted by a FRIEND, and publiſhed in the laſt Gazette.

Philadelphia, January 21.

The brig Eliza, Capt. Culver, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Marcus Hook. The Captain, who came to town on Sunday laſt, informs, that he ſailed from Barbadoes the 14th December, at which time nothing new had tranſpired,—the long expected reinforcements from England were not arrived, and it was apprehended, from their long delay, that ſome misfortune had happened to the fleet.

That he touched at St. Croix ſeveral days after leaving Barbadoes, where he ſaw Capt. Hawkins, of the brig Planter of this port, bound to Charleſton—and that he obſerved a number of veſſels off our Capes, endeavouring to come in, but fears they muſt have been prevended by the Weſterly winds. He met with no ice until he came up to the Hook.

Capt. Culver adds, that French privateers are very numerous among the Iſlands, and have taken ſeveral veſſels bound to Britiſh ports.

The ſhip Star, Vanneman, of this port, is arrived at New-York from Hamburgh. She made the capes of Delaware and took a pilot on board ten days ago, but could not get in. In her came eighteen paſſengers.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treaſury was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Monday, which contained obſervations on a mode of reducing the public debt—Ordered by the Houſe to be printed.

Letters from Baltimore, received by Saturday's Mail, ſay, That by an arrival at that port from Amſterdam, accounts are received to the 9th November, which ſtate, that on the 27th of October, a ſeparate PEACE between France and Pruſſia had been ſigned—and that negociations for peace were progreſſing on the part of the Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain.

The following notorious bundle of falſhood is copied from a London Miniſterial paper of the 25th of October laſt.

"Letters were yeſterday morning received in the city, by ſeveral reſpectable merchants from America, brought to Briſtol by a veſſel arrived from thence, which ſtate that the whole country is in a ſtate of inſurrection, the people being determined not to pay any taxes. It is ſaid that 10,000 men were in arms in Philadelphia alone, againſt the government, and that General Waſhington was about to put himſelf at the head of the army, which conſiſted of about 18 or 20,000 men."

In anſwer to this paragraph we reply, that the country is in a ſtate of profound tranquillity, that there has not been a ſingle man in arms in Philadelphia, except on the ſide of the government; and that the inſurrection referred to is entirely at an end.

It is a great object with certain people in the mother country to publiſh theſe kind of ſtightful hobgoblin ſtories, to deter others from coming here. America makes emigrants extremely welcome, and at the ſame time ſhe can do well enough without them. The wages of a journyman in a common trade in Philadelphia, are from 5 to 10 dollars a week, and a foreigner may walk the ſtreets for three months, or perhaps for three years together, before a perſon would aſk him for charity. The climate is excellent. The taxes are trifling, and though proviſions, from the great influx of money, are high in the larger towns, they are to be had for very little at a diſtance in the county. In ſhort, it is impoſſible for any perſon who has never been in North America, to conceive the abundance of all neceſſaries that is to be found in every part of it.

In Europe, every perſon conſiders his property as in perpetual danger of theft. In America the negligence on that head ſurpriſes a foreigner. We lately noticed, that in the ſtreets of this city a cow is frequently ſuffered to ſtand all night without watch or ward. A citizen of London, of Edinburgh, or of Dublin, who ſhould leave a cow in that ſituation, would be regarded as wanting to get rid of his property.

Piles of wood have this winter been heaped on the ſtreets of this city, when wood was dear, and have been ſuffered to lie there all night without any ſuſpicion of pilfering. In the greater part of American farm houſes, the doors are never locked from one end of the year to the other. In England, ſuch farmers would run a hazard of having the bed clothes ſtript from about them, before the morning.

The following Gentlemen were choſen on the 13th inſt. Directors of the Inſurance Company of North America, for the year enſuing.

John M. Neſbitt, Robert Ralſton, Robert Smith, John Fry, jun. Magnus Miller, John Leamy, Philip Nicklin, Peter Blight, John Vaughan, William Sanſom, Samuel Breck, Samuel Blodget, Francis Weſt, John Craig, Charles Pettit, Walter Stewart, Joſeph Ball, William Cramond, John Roſs, Samuel Sterrett, Thomas L. Moore, Standiſh Forde, Samuel Emery, William M'Murtree, Henry Pratt; and at a meeting of the Directors on the 15th, John M. Neſbitt, Eſq; was re-elected President, and Ebenezer Hazard, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Directors of "The Library Company of Philadelphia," ſpecially convened, Jan. 7th, 1795.

PRESENT,

Mordecai Lewis,
James Read,
Joſeph Patchall,
Thomas Park,
Joſiah Hewes,
Richard Wiſtar, and
Richard Wells.

A letter was laid before the board by Samuel Coates, from Bailey Bartlett, of Haverhill, in Maſſachuſetts, dated 21ſt of December, 1794, accompanied with a model of a wooden bridge, upon a plan executed over the Merrimack, in that government, deſiring him, "in the name of "Bailey Bartlett, Nathaniel Thurſton, "Moſes Gale, Daniel Appleton, John "Hazeltine, Nathan Ayer, Phineas Cole, "Moody Spafford, and Timothy Ofgood, "to preſent the ſaid model to ſuch ſociety "as has been, or may be, incorporated for "the purpoſe of building a bridge over "the Schuylkill, or to ſuch other ſociety "in Philadelphia, as he may think pro-"per." In compliance with this requeſt, the model, with the letter, is now depoſited, by Samuel Coates, in this library—no corporation exiſting for the purpoſe of erecting a bridge over that river.

So elegant and valuable a preſent demands the thanks of the board who cannot but conſider this model as an important acquiſition.

The object of a bridge acroſs the Schuylkill hath long been contemplated by the citizens of Philadelphia; doubtful of the firmneſs and ſtability of piers in ſo rapid a ſtream, they have hitherto been diſcouraged from the attempt; but the model now before us, formed upon a plan actually executed over a wider, and probably more rapid river, will, we hope, ſtimulate our citizens to imitate ſo ſpirited an example.

To effect ſo deſirable a purpoſe, it is now ordered, that the model be exhibited in the moſt conſpicuous part of our public room.

The Directors deſire, that their moſt reſpectful thanks may be preſented to the worthy gentlemen of Haverhill, for this liberal token of their public ſpirit.

A true Copy of the Minutes,
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
Aſſiſtant Secretary.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the 16th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes,

A Certain PLANTATION or Tract of Land, ſituate on the river Delaware, about 8 miles from this city, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing about 140 acres, 12 of which are meadow, and 30 of Woodland. There are on the premiſes, a two ſtory brick meſſuage, and a one ſtory frame meſſuage, a barn and barrack, one bearing and one young orchard of the beſt grafted apple trees, and ſundry other fruit trees. The terms and conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 12th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes,

A THREE ſtory Brick HOUSE and Lot of Land, containing near 4 acres, ſituate in the town of Haddonfield, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, now in the tenure of James B. Cooper, occupied as a tavern, and has been kept as ſuch for near 20 years paſt. There are on the premiſes, a frame barn and large ſtables, and other out buildings, a number of fruit trees, and a garden well ſtocked with flower and other roots; the whole encloſed in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at the time and place aforeſaid, a LOT of LAND, containing about 23 acres, ſituate in Waterford townſhip, half a mile from the above mentioned premiſes, 14 acres thereof are cleared, and in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at ſame time, a Brick TENEMENT and Lot of Land, adjoining the tavern, now in the tenure of Hannah Sharp.

All the above deſcribed Property will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. The terms of payment will be eaſy, and made known at the time and place of ſale, by

HUGH CREIGHTON.

Swedeſborough, Jan 15, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe inclined to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee the ſame, by applying to *James B. Cooper.*

THE militia of the county of Montgomery, who ſerved on the late expedition under the Captains Ricker, Snyder, Henderſon, Forbert, Hahn, and Dengler, are requeſted to meet at the public houſe of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN WENTZ, on *Friday*, the 13th day of this inſtant; and the companies of Captains Pennington, Wilſon, and Buſkirk, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW GILKESON, in Upper Dublin townſhip, on *Monday*, the 2d of February next, to ſettle and receive their pay.

WALTER EVANS, P. M.

Montgomery County,
Jan. 15th, 1794.

To be ſold, by Public Vendue,

At Newtown, on Monday, the 2d of March, next,

A Handſome two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtable and lot of ground adjoining, in Newtown, Bucks county, within 25 miles of Philadelphia, and 9 of Trenton; the houſe has been lately built, and having the common in front, is one of the beſt ſituations in the place for pleaſantneſs or buſineſs of any kind; the lot is in front 100 feet, and in depth about 150, extending from the common to the next ſtreet; the town enjoys the advantage of a public academy, and a healthineſs of ſituation not ſurpaſſed by any other in the ſtate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms by applying in Philadelphia, to E. POLE, No. 34, Dock-ſtreet, or on the premiſes, to J. W. CONDY.

Jan. 21, 1795. * 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, lying on and adjoining to the old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, bounded by lands of Thomas Watſon, and others, 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 70 acres, with a good log dwelling houſe thereon; one half of the ſaid tract is good woodland, the timber thrifty and fine, and there may be made 5 acres of timothy meadow; the remainder is arable land, freſh and good, watered by ſeveral ſprings, and one ſtream running through it; within an half mile of the ſaid tract, there is plenty of limeſtone, where lime burning is carried on extenſively, which renders the wood valuable. For terms of ſale apply to THOMAS WATSON, adjoining the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, in ſaid county.

JOSEPH R. JENKS.

January 14th 1795. ‡

To Rent, or Let on Shares,

NAAMAN'S CREEK PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, 50 of which are excellent meadow; there is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and is in complete order for graizing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms apply to THOMAS ROBINSON,

Jan. 19, 1795. ¶ at Naaman's creek

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC WARNER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM WARNER, } Executors.
ALGERNON ROBERTS, }

Blockley, Jan. 20, 1795. ¶

To be Sold or Let,

A SMALL FARM, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 60 acres, a proportionable part of which is good meadow, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; there are on the premiſes, a commodious tenement and barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and a ſpring of good water near the door, a good garden, well pailed in, an orchard of good fruit of various kinds, and about 10 acres of woodland, part of which may be turned into meadow; the whole ſituate about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining lands of Grinawalt, Biſbing, Lutz, and Wintz, and is near Wintz's tavern, on the Skippack road. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Apply to ABRAHAM KINTZING, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 19, 1795. ¶

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of CROMWELL PEIRCE, late of the townſhip of Willis town, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE Plantation, whereon the deceaſed formerly lived, containing 100 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, on the premiſes are, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſeveral out-houſes, a good new ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, a large and good bearing orchard of apple trees and other fruit, about 8 or 9 acres of meadow, 5 whereof is watered—The premiſes are in neat good repair and good heart, as the fences are all of cheſnut rails, and there has lately been large quantities of lime laid on the land ---The premiſes are ſituate about half a mile ſouth of the Turnpike road, oppoſite the Warren tavern, and 22 miles from the city, and about one mile from ſeveral lime kilns---Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, before the day of Sale, will pleaſe to apply to *Cromwell Pierce*, on the premiſes, or to *John Bartholomew Eſq;* near the ſame.

CROMWELL PEIRCE, } Executors.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, }

N. B. At ſaid time and place will be Sold, Wheat and Rye in the ground, Houſhold and Kitchin furniture &c.

January 12, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FELL, late of Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 16th day of the fourth month next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement,

DAVID HALL, } Executors.
EDWARD FELL, }

1ſt mo. 16th, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, Prince George's county, Maryland, a likely, active Mulatto ſlave, called HARRY, who ſince his departure has aſſumed the name of FLEET. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high; has grey eyes and ſandy coloured hair, which he wears turned up before, and very ſhort and ſtraight behind. He appears confuſed when ſpoken to, but when cloſely examined, much embarraſſed. His cloathing cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he has been gone ever ſince July. By a letter from him to his father, dated the 17th of Sept. laſt, it appears that he was then in Philadelphia, and he ſays he expected to ſail for London in about two months. All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt carrying off the ſaid ſlave at their peril. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

MATHEW EVERSFIELD.

Montgomery, County, ss.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponat, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 26th of this instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Jacob Barr, Inn-keeper, in Pott's town, a Valuable lot of one quarter of an acre, be the same more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances, a good frame dwelling-house, this lot lying in Pott's town, Douglass township, fronting on the main street, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon Schlaff, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norristown, January 3, 1795.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 106 acres, in Radnor township, Delaware county, adjoining lands of Philip Shiff, John Jones and others; about 12 miles from Philadelphia; there are on said plantation a good stone dwelling house and kitchen, a log barn, stone spring-house and wash-house, over a never failing spring, there may be 20 or 30 acres of watered meadow made on said plantation; there is also a sufficiency of woodland, and bearing orchard. Any person wishing to view the premises, may apply to Henry Lewis, in Radnor township, or Rachel Davis, in Brandywine township, Chester county.

January 7, 1795. *

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 28th instant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a small star and snip, both hind feet white, and has a small foretop. Also taken, a bridle, and an old saddle, the padd faced with white plush, lately repaired with a blue sweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive 4 dollars reward, and reasonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction.

JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county, †
12th mo. 30th, 1794.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Rachel Gardner, late of the township of Honeybrook, in the county of Chester, deceased,

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 3d day of February next, on the premises, A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres; the land is good for all sorts of grain, there is about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, also a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit, the whole is well watered by sundry good springs, and a branch of the Brandywine runs through the same; there are erected on said premises a stone dwelling-house, 2 stories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a large log kitchen adjoining the same, a stone spring house over a never failing spring near said dwelling-house, a stone barn with a cellar under it for cattle, said plantation lies contiguous to several good merchant mills and places of worship, there are several iron-works within a few miles of it, which affords a good market for timber, of which article the plantation much abounds. Any person inclining to view the premises, may apply to the subscribers, living near the same, the payment will be made easy for to suit the purchaser, and an indisputable title given, by

FRANCIS GARDNER and DAVID HUNTER. } Executors.

Dec. 22, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; containing about 250 acres, 80 whereof are woodland, and about 30 of meadow, and more may be made; a considerable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very suitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premises a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, a good stone spring-house over an excellent spring, a good new stone barn, an old orchard, and a young one just beginning to bear; also a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a share in a shad fishery. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ISAAC JACOBS.

12mo. 31st, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable James Kinsey, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of New-Jersey, to divide a certain TRACT of PINE LAND, situate and lying in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, and state aforesaid, between Daniel Newbold, Josiah Reeve, and Ann Offley, propose to meet at the House of Joseph Atkinson, in Mount-Holly, on Fifth Day, the 22d of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to make an alotment, by ballot, of their several shares, agreeable to law.

Samuel Evans,
Hudson Burr,
William Brannin.

December 15, 1794. ¶

CAME to the place of the subscriber, on the 13th instant, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, on the Bethlehem road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN EVENS.

December 27, 1794. *

STRAYED away from the main street of Germantown, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. a light red freshmilch COW, with large horns, one of which is scaled, has some white spots on her belly; as she was brought from the Jerseys, it is probable she may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up said Cow, and delivers her to the subscriber, in Germantown, near the Market-house, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, so that the subscriber may get her again.

JOHN ROSE.

Germantown, Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next spring,

A FARM, containing about 300 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcastle county, state of Delaware, within two miles of several places of worship, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to Robert Russell, at Brandywine Slitting mill, near the said Farm, who will shew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-street, Philadelphia, to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, situate on the great road leading from Newark, in the state of Delaware, to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, about 3 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Christiana bridge, from whence there is a convenient transportation to Philadelphia by water, containing 140 acres, and 30 perches—A dwelling house, barn, and orchard, a sufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing; lime can be had, at different kilns, within about 4 miles, and within the same distance there are a number of grist-mils, some within about 2 miles.

Also, to be RENTED,

On Ground-Rent, forever,

Sixteen LOTS of GROUND, in Kensington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough streets, 20 and ½ feet front, and about 180 feet deep; likewise, a Frame Building, on said ground, to be sold. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, Arch-street, No. 121. tbctf

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 28th of November last, from the house of James Martin, in the Falls township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, an Apprentice BOY, named William Starkey, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little stoop shouldered, and brown complexion; took with him, one dark brown fulled linsey coat, one light coloured broadcloth do. and one green do. three under vests, one of which was spotted velvet, one brown linsey, and one green do. and a pair of old leather breeches, with a patch on the right knee, a pair of footed woolen stockings, with old shoes and large plated buckles, and a white hat. Any person taking up and securing said Apprentice in gaol, or otherwise, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by applying to the subscriber, in the township aforesaid.

JOHN HULME.

December 15, 1794. * 6w

You who want to Purchase

A valuable Plantation,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Fifth Day, the 15th of January next, on the Premises, one mile and a half from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, will be exposed to Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, the TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber lives, containing about 250 acres of most excellent Land, well watered, and well proportioned with respect to wood and meadow, and accommodated with a good dwelling house, barn, and orchard, and a never failing spring, of excellent water, within a few yards of the door. The land is of the first quality in the county, and the whole beautifully situated in a remarkable healthy part of the country, 4 miles from Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, about 8 from Trenton, 12 from Bristol, and about 26 from Philadelphia. The title is good, and the land will speak for itself on viewing, which may be done on, or any time before, the day of sale, by applying as above mentioned, to

MARGARET DUNN,
JOSEPH DUNN.

N. B. The Vendue will begin at 2 o'clock, P. M. and possession had by the first of April next.

Newtown township, Bucks county, Dec. 8, 1794. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Paxton township, Dauphin county, about 6 miles from Harrisburg, on Friday, the 19th instant, a Negro BOY, named Sam, 17 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has very large feet, large featured, and thick lips, much pitted with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a brown coloured hunting-shirt, under jacket with strings to it, and trowsers of the same, a pair of coarse tow trowsers, and a linen shirt. It is probable he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN.

December 26, 1794.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, on the night of the 12th inst. a dark Bay MARE, rising 4 years old next spring, shod before, her two hind feet white, and a white spot on one of her fore feet, and a few grey hairs in her forehead, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said Mare and Thief, so that the Thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or eight dollars for the Mare and reasonable charges, paid by me,

WILLIAM CARVER.

December 23, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's place, on the old York road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown COW, with a white streak on her back. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DANIEL HOLLAWELL.

December 16, 1794. *

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Stow creek township, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, on the 26th of November last, an Apprentice LAD, named David Stogdin, about 18 years of age, is streight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he sometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homespun coattee, almost new, very large in the sleeves, an out-side jacket of the same colour, much worn, a deep blue waistcoat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen shirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of redish coloured striped linsey trowsers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen stockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round small brim wool hat, almost new, a silk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow stripes. Whoever takes up and secures said Apprentice, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID AYARS.

December 6, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Paper-Maker, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, a German Servant MAN, named Conrad Heidt, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has redish hair, tied behind, a freckled face, down look, and slim; had on when he went away, a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue cloth sailor's jacket, a grey cloth under jacket, a pair of black velvet, and a pair of corduroy breeches, and shoes tied with strings. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Carter, late of Bensalem, in the county of Bucks, deceased, are once more earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call and have them settled.

JOSHUA COMLY, Administrator.

Moorland, Philadelphia county, December 3, 1794. *

STOP THIEF.

A Certain William Hill, a laborer, absconded last night from the subscriber, in Ridley township, Delaware county, and stole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a camblet gown, red and green, one striped do. blue and white linen, one linsey petticoat, striped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowsers, one white coarse pillow case, one pair blue ribbed stockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himself, says he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fresh complexion, black hair, and stoop shouldered; had on, a white oznaburg frock, red jacket without sleeves, new blue cloth trowsers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend said villain, so that he may be brought to justice, and the articles stolen recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PAPER-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and PIECE of LAND, containing 6 acres, situate in Upper Darby township, Delaware county: The Paper-Mill is 105 feet long, by 30 feet wide, containing two vats, three engines, four presses, a sizing furnace and press, &c. &c. and is in good order, having been lately thoroughly repaired. The Grist-Mill is adjoining the Paper-Mill, and is 46 feet long by 26 feet wide, has two pair of stones, one of which are the best burrs. These Mills are on an excellent stream of water, having 14 feet head and fall. There are also on the premises, five Dwelling Houses, for the accommodation of workmen, &c. two of which are stone, a barn 30 feet square and two stories high, the lower story of stone, and fitted for stabling; about 56 apple trees, 14 pear trees, and sundry other fruit trees, in a thriving condition. For further particulars enquire of Joseph Crukshank, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS TRUMAN.

Eleventh Mo. 20, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling, wholesale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51, High-Street,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1795:

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

Just Published, and to be Sold by Hall & Sellers, No. 51, and by Joseph Crukshank, No. 87, in Market street, *(Price 75 Cents)*

PRECEDENTS in the Office of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a Short System of Conveyancing, in a Method entirely new: With an Appendix, containing a Variety of the most useful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Esquire.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For Term of Life,

A NEGRO MAN, named Elam, commonly called Am, 23 years of age; he is a stout able man, and understands all kinds of farming business, an excellent hand with a team, and would suit for iron-works; he now lives in Evesham township, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the subscriber, living in said township. Any person inclining to purchase said Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All persons are forbid to hire, trust, or harbour said Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Master. Nov. 30, 1794. *

WANTED,

In West Jersey State,

Four Hundred Pounds,

On Land Security, at lawful Interest. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. Dec. 8

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large star in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old last spring, has a dark brown spot on her right buttock, near the bigness of a hand, and lately shod before with new shoes. Whoever takes up said Mare, and gives information, to that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

WATCHES.

Robert Leslie & Isaac Price,

Clock and Watch-Makers, Market street, No. 79,

IN addition to their former assortment per William Penn and Caroline, have imported in the George Barclay and Pigou, from London, a handsome and well selected assortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, equal to any they have ever imported, consisting of Capt and Jewelled Gold and Silver Watches, of the first quality; Patent Seconds, and Plain do. elegantly engraved and plain Silver do. also, ornamental and plain Chamber and Eight Day Clocks—All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. As they have been manufactured under the immediate direction of Robert Leslie, who has engaged some of the best artists in London, the Public may be assured that no persons in the United States can serve them on better terms, as the personal attendance of Robert Leslie, will enable him to guard against the impositions usual amongst workmen, when manufacturing for exportation, and can engage for the execution of any order with which they may be favoured, as no vessel from London for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, will arrive, without adding to their Assortment.

December 4.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, situate in Goshen township, Chester county, two miles from West-Chester, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing nearly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the best quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good pasture land: There are on said Plantation, a stone dwelling house 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, stable, stone spring-house, and out-houses, all in good repair, a large pailed garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, half a mile south of the White Horse tavern, on the Lancaster road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two story log house and stables, a spring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow-land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the house; both places are well situated for any kind of public business. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned Plantation.

JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, near the Market.

JANUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3367.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE in *Chester*, Delaware county, which, if not taken out before the 31st of March next, will then be sent to the GENERAL POST-OFFICE as Dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

January, 1795.

A. ROBERT ANDERSON.
B. Richard Bond, West-Chester.
C. Daniel Cornog, John Cannan.
D. Mordecai Dunn, Ready Douds.
E. Robert Erwin, or Samuel Walker, 3.
F. Daniel Fitzpatrick, Bernard Ferris, 2.
H. Robert Huston, James Huey, Hugh Huston, Henry Hagan, Robert Hayes, Jenny Heslep, William Harvey.
I. John Irwin, Ridley.
K. Mathias Kerlin, John Knowles, William King, J. Kerr.
L. John Love, 2; Alexander Love.
M. Abraham Marshall, West-Bradford; James M'Dowell, Samuel M'Elhenny, William Miller.
P. Robert Porter, Jonathan Plover, Mary Pedrick.
R. Mr. Rankin, West-Chester; Hugh Ramsay.
S. Alexander Scott, Ann Simpson, Robert Smith, near Chester.
W. Mary Worth, Newlin township, Christian Webb.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 12th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premises,

A THREE story Brick HOUSE and Lot of Land, containing near 4 acres, situate in the town of Haddonfield, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, now in the tenure of James B. Cooper, occupied as a tavern, and has been kept as ſuch for near 20 years paſt. There are on the premiſes, a frame barn and large ſtables, and other out buildings, a number of fruit trees, and a garden well ſtocked with flower and other roots; the whole encloſed in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at the time and place aforeſaid, a LOT of LAND, containing about 23 acres, ſituate in Waterford townſhip, half a mile from the above mentioned premiſes, 14 acres thereof are cleared, and in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at ſame time, a Brick TENEMENT and Lot of Land, adjoining the tavern, now in the tenure of Hannah Sharp.

All the above deſcribed Property will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. The terms of payment will be eaſy, and made known at the time and place of ſale, by

HUGH CREIGHTON.

Swedeſborough, Jan 15, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe inclined to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee the ſame, by applying to *James B. Cooper*.

To be Sold or Let,

A SMALL FARM, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 60 acres, a proportionable part of which is good meadow, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; there are on the premiſes, a commodious tenement and barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and a ſpring of good water near the door, a good garden, well pailed in, an orchard of good fruit of various kinds, and about 10 acres of woodland, part of which may be turned into meadow; the whole ſituate about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining lands of Grinawalt, Biſbing, Lutz, and Wintz, and is near Wintz's tavern, on the Skippack road. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Apply to ABRAHAM KINTZING, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 19, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC WARNER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM WARNER, } Executors.
ALGERNON ROBERTS, }

Blockley, Jan. 20, 1795. ¶

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 106 acres, in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, adjoining lands of Philip Shiff, John Jones and others; about 12 miles from Philadelphia; there are on ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a log barn, ſtone ſpring-houſe and waſh-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, there may be 20 or 30 acres of watered meadow made on ſaid plantation; there is alſo a ſufficiency of woodland, and bearing orchard. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, may apply to Henry Lewis, in Radnor townſhip, or Rachel Davis, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county.

January 7, 1795. *

THE militia of the county of Montgomery, who ſerved on the late expedition under the Captains Ricker, Snyder, Henderſon, Torbert, Hahn, and Dengler, are requeſted to meet at the public houſe of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN WENTZ, on *Friday*, the 30th day of this inſtant; and the companies of Captains Pennington, Wilſon, and Buſkirk, to meet at the houſe of ANDREW GILKESON, in Upper Dublin townſhip, on *Monday*, the 2d of February next, to ſettle and receive their pay.

WALTER EVANS, P. M.

Montgomery County,
Jan. 15th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, lying on and adjoining to the old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, bounded by lands of Thomas Watſon, and others, 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 70 acres, with a good log dwelling houſe thereon; one half of the ſaid tract is good woodland, the timber thrifty and fine, and there may be made 5 acres of timothy meadow; the remainder is arable land, freſh and good, watered by ſeveral ſprings, and one ſtream running through it; within an half mile of the ſaid tract, there is plenty of limeſtone, where lime burning is carried on extenſively, which renders the wood valuable. For terms of ſale apply to THOMAS WATSON, adjoining the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, in ſaid county.

JOSEPH R. JENKS.

January 14th 1795. ‡

To be ſold, by Public Vendue,

At Newtown, on Monday, the 2d of March, next,

A Handſome two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtable and lot of ground adjoining, in Newtown, Bucks county, within 25 miles of Philadelphia, and 9 of Trenton; the houſe has been lately built, and having the common in front, is one of the beſt ſituations in the place for pleaſantneſs or buſineſs of any kind; the lot is in front 100 feet, and in depth about 150, extending from the common to the next ſtreet; the town enjoys the advantage of a public academy, and a healthineſs of ſituation not ſurpaſſed by any other in the ſtate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms by applying in Philadelphia, to E. POLE, No. 34, Dock-ſtreet, or on the premiſes, to J. W. CONDY.

Jan. 21, 1795. * 6 w.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of CROMWELL PEIRCE, late of the townſhip of Willis town, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE Plantation, whereon the deceaſed formerly lived, containing 100 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, on the premiſes are, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſeveral out-houſes, a good new ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, a large and good bearing orchard of apple trees and other fruit, about 8 or 9 acres of meadow, 5 whereof is watered—The premiſes are in neat good repair and good heart, as the fences are all of cheſnut rails, and there has lately been large quantities of lime laid on the land ---The premiſes are ſituate about half a mile ſouth of the Turnpike road, oppoſite the Warren tavern, and 22 miles from the city, and about one mile from ſeveral lime kilns---Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, before the day of Sale, will pleaſe to apply to *Cromwell Pierce*, on the premiſes, or to *John Bartholomew Eſq;* near the ſame.

CROMWELL PEIRCE, } Executors.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, }

N. B. At ſaid time and place will be Sold, Wheat and Rye in the ground, Houſhold and Kitchin furniture &c.

January 12, 1795. ¶

To Rent, or Let on Shares,

NAAMAN's CREEK PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, 50 of which are excellent meadow; there is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and is in complete order for graizing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms apply to THOMAS ROBINSON,

Jan. 19, 1795. ¶ at Naaman's creek

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FELL, late of Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 16th day of the fourth month next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement,

DAVID HALL, } Executors,
EDWARD FELL, }

1ſt mo. 16th, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, Prince George's county, Maryland, a likely, active Mulatto ſlave, called HARRY, who ſince his departure has aſſumed the name of FLEET. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high; has grey eyes and ſandy coloured hair, which he wears turned up before, and very ſhort and ſtraight behind. He appears confuſed when ſpoken to, but when cloſely examined, much embarraſſed. His cloathing cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he has been gone ever ſince July. By a letter from him to his father, dated the 17th of Sept. laſt, it appears that he was then in Philadelphia, and he ſays he expected to ſail for London in about two months. All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt carrying off the ſaid ſlave at their peril. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

MATHEW EVERSFIELD.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And entered upon the firſt day of April next, and for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Willistown, county of Cheſter, 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, a great quantity of woodland on the ſaid place, and about 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow. On the ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk houſe over a good ſpring of water near the door, the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, two ſtories high, with two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn, and other out buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant, and convenient to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, } Executors.
DANIEL CORNOG, }

January 1, 1795. *

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named JOSEPH WHITE, by trade a Blackſmith, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black ſtreight hair; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured cloth coat and veſt, two pair of trowſers, the one fuſtian, the other milled linſey, a new, high crowned, wool hat, two pair of pale blue coloured ſtockings, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, almoſt new, and a pair of ſtrong leather ſhoes with old buckles in them. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Apprentice, or lodges him in jail in the States, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, WALTER LILLY, junr.

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county,
January 5 1795. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from the Middle ferry, on the road called Marſhall's road, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, a ſufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of good meadow, on a branch of Cobb's creek: there are on ſaid Plantation, two apple orchards, beſides a variety of peach and other fruit trees, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, an over-ſhot griſt-mill on a conſtant ſtream of water a few rods from the dwelling houſe, a good ſpring under part of the mill-houſe, a good barn, ſtabled underneath; the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN TYSON.

January 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurday the 25th of December, living in Lower-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was 23 years of age laſt May, walks lame, has a piece of his little finger cut off; had on and took with him, a new mixture linſey coat, and under jacket of the ſame, a ſtriped jacket of linen, blue and white ſtripes, two pair of trowſers, a pair of yellow linſey, and a pair of ſtriped caſſimer, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of pale blue yarn, ribbed, the other black woilen yarn, a new pair of ſhoes, a new high crowned hat, bound with black tape. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB REIFF, Senior.

January 8, 1795. *

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.

Private letters by the laſt mail from Philadelphia, mention, that in committee of the whole of the Senate of this ſtate, a report had been brought forward and adopted, ſtating, that as the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania were in a ſtate of inſurrection at the laſt annual election, the admitting the perſons elected from thoſe counties to take their ſeats as members of that body, would be improper.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives this buſineſs was taken up with a good deal of warmth—Mr. Gallatin made a very able oppoſition to ſetting aſide the election, and it is very doubtful what will be the iſſue. Both parties are ſanguine of ſucceſs.

Should the election be ſet aſide, the good people of this country will be overrun by a ſet of beings, called CANDIDATES, (ſome of whom have already begun to ſhew their heads like the ſnakes in the ſpring) who will ſneak, erring, and in fact commit any meanneſs to cary their point—they will ſwear that their only motive is the public good; but as ſoon as they accompliſh their ends, they immediately fall too and make public good ſubſervient to private intereſt. Profeſſions of the above kind ought never to be regarded, as the perſon who makes them will generally prove to be a wolf in ſheep's cloathing. It therefore behoves the people to conſider maturely to whom they give their ſuffrages, if they wiſh to have juſt and equal laws.

Peace now reigns triumphant in this country, and the citizens appear univerſally diſpoſed to maintain it—they have ſeen their folly, and it is hoped will profit by experience—they have diſcovered thoſe to be their enemies whom they conſidered as friends, and they will, no doubt, inſtil it into the minds of their children, that it may be handed from one generation to another, to think and ſpeak with horror of thoſe who were the beginners of the late unfortunate calamity.

From the PITTSBURG GAZETTE of January 17.

To Daniel Morgan, Eſquire, Major General of the Militia army on the late expedition to the Weſtern counties of Pennſylvania.

SIR.

When the virtues of the citizens unite with the accompliſhments of the ſoldier, they form a character deſerving of the higheſt eſteem. That the latter you poſſeſs in a ſuperior degree, the hiſtory of our late glorious revolution bears ample teſtimony—that both meet in you, our own experience has fully proved. A conviction of this is the only apology which the officers of the Virginia line have to offer for thus addreſſing you. To you we would deem ourſelves wanting in reſpect did we not acknowledge it—to ourſelves we would be loſt to gratitude, did we not declare it. That parental attention which it is the duty of a general to ſhew the officers and ſoldiers under his command, we are happy to ſay was extended by you in a particular manner The difficulties which the ſoldiery had to meet with in a long march, in an inclement ſeaſon, were great and many; but which, by your ſolicitude and care for their health, they cheerfully encountered, and happily overcame.

To you, ſir, were we indebted for an example of that conduct which adorns a a public and private ſtation. Moderation, humanity and benevolence were the virtues you uniformly practiſed. This gained the eſteem of enemies; this riveted the affection of friends.

A conduct ſo truly laudable, merits our warmeſt thanks; and in compliance with our feelings, we have thus taken the liberty to offer them. We beg your acceptance of them, together with our ſincereſt wiſhes for your health, proſperity and happineſs.

In behalf of the Virginia line.

WM. M'GUIRE, Adjt. Gen.

Wincheſter, 10th Dec. 1794.

Camp, M'Farlane's Ferry, January 8, 1795.

SIR,

In compliance with the call of my country, I came forward on the late expedition, animated with the pleaſing hope, that happily my ſervices might be of ſome avail in reſtoring peace and good order to a deluded part of the community. The event has correſponded with my wiſhes. Co-operating in thoſe wiſe and prudent meaſures adopted by our beloved chief magiſtrate, the deſign on which we viſited the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania is faſt accompliſhing; and the iſſue I flatter myſelf will be ſuch, as will give ſtability

to the government, and a free execution to the laws.

That my conduct in the command with which I was honoured, ſhould meet with the approbation of the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, is a conſideration which affords me the higheſt ſatisfaction; the more ſo, as many of them, in the late glorious and memorable revolution, were my companions in arms. It is a reflection which muſt be grateful to the feeling of every patriotic mind, that to obtain an independent government, we firſt aſſumed the character of ſoldiers, and to maintain the free and equal adminiſtration of the ſame, was the only motive to reaſſume it. The Virginia militia have ever ſhewn themſelves the uniform ſupporters of good government, and I truſt that in them liberty and law will always find the firmeſt friends.

I accept, Sir, with gratitude, the wiſhes of the Virginia line for my proſperity and happineſs, and through you beg leave to aſſure them, that I will ever bear them in conſtant remembrance, earneſtly wiſhing, that as they have done the duty of citizen ſoldiers, they may receive the reward—the nobleſt reward that a free country can give—its praiſe and eſteem.

DANIEL MORGAN.

Col. William M'Guire, Adt.
Gen. to the Virginia line of
the militia, lately engaged
in the weſtern expedition.

Waſhington, December 25, 1794.

Mr. Scull,

Having learned by the ſpeeches delivered by ſome members of Congreſs in that body, and from converſations with private gentlemen as well as thoſe in public and important ſtations, that the Democratic Society of Waſhington has been charged with having contributed to the late diſturbances in this country, and that the ſociety is therefore become in ſome degree obnoxious to government. It has been alſo ſaid by ill diſpoſed and falſe ſpeaking men, that they have, inſtead of purſuing the patriotic purpoſes of the inſtitution, been engaged in electioneering ſchemes, to the diſhonor and diſgrace of their country, as well as to its injury. Now, ſir, I am conſcious that the ſeveral charges are malicious and without true foundation; for the ſociety was only organized at laſt March court, to wit, on the fourth Monday in that month, that long previous to that date, divers acts of outrage had been committed in oppoſition to the laws by taring, feathering, &c. &c. that within about fourteen weeks afterwards the principal miſchiefs were perpetrated, and if I have not been very ill informed, the government is in poſſeſſion of ſufficient evidence that the dreadful deeds had long before determined on by people altogether unconnected with the Democratical Society. The other charge of electioneering, is equally falſe; as no act of theirs, neither private converſation was ever had nor contemplated on the ſubject of electioneering in favor of any individual, and I believe that the members were as much divided on that ſubject at the late election, as if they never had been members of a Democratical Society. Indeed, one of the principal views of the inſtitution was to prevent the people from undue influence at elections, but ſir, we have one or two men, eſpecially in our country, who, like a hog, loves to be dabbling in muddy water, and will always be charging the moſt virtuous with crimes which they lament their own ill ſucceſs in. On the whole, ſir, as ſome indiſcreet things have been done in the ſociety for want rather of due deliberation than ill intention; and inaſmuch as I am reſolved not only to be a good citizen, but to avoid any thing which may tend to give umbrage, and more eſpecially at this time when the ſmall proſpects of being uſeful in a ſociety under miſpicions in a country generally loaded with guilt, at a time when it becomes all to give every poſſible evidence of their attachment to the lately violated laws and government, I ſay, in conſideration of theſe things, and with a ſolemn declaration in favor of the virtue and patriotiſm of a large majority of the members, I withdraw myſelf from the ſociety; and I do recommend it to the ſociety to diſſolve themſelves entirely, if they think as I do. Let me at the ſame time aſſure the members of the ſociety, that I have a moſt cordial reſpect for a principal part of thoſe who compoſe it, and I ſhall be happy at all times to conſult with them individually or with the reſt of our countrymen on the beſt means of reſtoring this unhappy and diſhonored country to that reſpectable ſtate in which it was, previous to the late diſorders. I am, &c.

DAVID REDICK.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.

On Wedneſday the 26th ult. there were two men killed within about four miles of Columbia, by the Indians, and on Monday the 1ſt inſt. there was one man ſlightly wounded—within a mile and a half of this place. Theſe are convicting proofs that thoſe yellow ſavages are not likely to come to a treaty.

LEXINGTON, December 6.

On Friday laſt the Aſſembly of this ſtate proceeded, by the joint ballot of both houſes, to elect a Senator to ſerve ſix years in the Senate of the United States, in the room of Col. Edwards; and Mr. Humphrey Marſhall was elected.

By a gentleman from Cincinnati, we are informed, that the Indians killed two men and wounded another in the hand, near Columbia, and took three priſoners from near Cincinnati on Friday or this day week.

Dec. 13.

We are informed that an exchange of priſoners is to take place at Naſhville, on the 17th inſtant, between the Southern Indians and the U. S. territory S. of Ohio, in conſequence of which, Gov. Blount has wrote to Col. Whitly, to forward thoſe taken by him on the late expedition; that expedition, together with the one intended by Gen. Logan, has ſtruck the Indians with ſuch a panic, that they are anxious to make peace as ſoon as poſſible.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Jan. 1.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Mercury, Captain Holland, in 53 days from Havre de Grace, by whom intelligence of much importance is received.

The following is an abſtract of it- -

A treaty of peace has been ſigned between the Republic of France and the King of Pruſſia, at Newfchatel, in Switzerland, on the 12th of October. The principal article of which was ſuppoſed to be, that France ſhould not give any aſſiſtance to the Poles.

Preliminaries of peace are ſigned between France and the kingdoms of Spain and Sardinia.

Germany has ſued for peace, but the terms on which France will grant it, are thought too humiliating.

Holland, it is thought, will obtain a ſeparate peace.

Thus Auſtria and England are left to contend againſt a power whom all combined Europe in vain attempted to ſubdue. And to both theſe powers the French Republicans owe an implacable enmity, particularly the latter, whom it ſeems now to be their wiſh to exterminate.

Prices of proviſion, when Capt. Holland ſailed; flour 8 dollars, and beef and pork 15 dollars per barrel.

Capt. Francis Feraud, commander of the privateer La Mouche, from Port de Paix, arrived here on Tueſday. After having put into St. Thomas's, he was apprized by Capt. Antione, out of Point Petre, that in his ſailing out of this laſt port, he had perceived ſix men of war, four frigates and many tranſports, directing their courſe between Deſiada and Marie Galante, to Guadaloupe; having known that they were French, he went on his way and gave this account to the Governor of St. Thomas's.

Capt. Feraud ſailed from St. Thomas's the 19th of November, in order to finiſh his cruiſe; being near Curaſoa, he captured a Spaniſh ſchooner coming from St. Domingo, and found in her 8600 dollars. Too much puzzled with the priſoners, he reſtored the ſchooner to her owner, becauſe ſhe was in a leaky condition, and thereby unable to follow the privateer (La Mouche.)

He alſo relates, that being near Jacomel, he captured a Spaniſh bilander coming from Jamaica, loaded with dry goods and armed with eight four pounders, after having fought two hours ſucceſſively; that being between Jamaica and Cuba he captured a ſmall ſloop in ballaſt bound to Jamaica; he reſtored the ſloop to her owner, with all the priſoners. That being near the Cape Corſente, he took a bilander and a ſchooner, drew from them all their cargoes, which he put on board the brig bilander, leaving the ſmall one to the Capt. with all the priſoners. He relates, beſides, that in his coming here with the bilander and ſchooner being near Bahama, he parted from them in a guſt of wind. *State Gazette.*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.

The French, in their Republican ſtyle, treat the Britiſh army with very little ceremony. It is ſaid that Pichegrue ſent a polite meſſage to the Duke of York, intimating to him—"that as he meant to make Nimeguen the ſeat of his winter quarters, he would be obliged to Citizen York to remove with all convenient ſpeed. He was ſorry to be obliged to diſturb the citizen, but he was convinced from his former civility, that he would have no heſitation in complying with his requeſt."

STOCKBRIDGE, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, (State of New-York) to the Editor, dated Dec. 1794.

"The Indian treaty cloſed a ſhort time ſince. The natives were extremely pleaſed with Col. Pickering, the Superintendant—The Indians are now favourably inclined towards the government of the United States. To uſe the language of one of the Oneidas, whom I have ſeen ſince the treaty, "they have all become YANKEES, they have ſigned for WASHINGTON—now they are all WASHINGTON's Indians."

"The iſſue of this treaty will be highly advantageous to this new country—we are all in high ſpirits; emigrants will now flock in, as formerly, and ſhould the Indians, at an after period, wiſh to break the league by which they are holden, we ſhall be able to raiſe an army of our own, which will ſcatter them like chaff."

NEWBURYPORT, January 9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On account of the ſhifting of the Bar, and the waſhing away the point at the mouth of this river, the Light houſes have been moved; The lights now bear E. half N. and W. half S. bringing both the Light houſes to bear in one until you are abreaſt the lower one, will bring you in over the Bar in the deepeſt water.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 20.

The large and moſt elegant bridge in North America, was built laſt ſummer over Piſcatawa river, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire. The length of ſaid bridge is 2000 feet without its butments. One arch 75 feet in length, one ditto 248 feet at their baſis. This large piece of work was directed by Colonel Thomas Thomſon, and John Pierce, Eſq; and ſuperintended by Mr. Zenas Whiting, of Norwich, Connecticut, as maſter workman, much to his honour and credit, for it is viewed as one of the greateſt pieces of mechanical genius done in America: one hundred piers, from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, from ten to eighteen tons of timber in a pier. This bridge was begun on April 20, and completed the 20th Nov. following, 1794.

BOSTON, January 10.

Retroſpect of FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The Editor congratulates his fellow-freemen, on the ſucceſs and good effects of the paſt ſtruggles of our republican brethren in France, and on the glorious proſpects which they have in view. On a general retroſpect it is found, that ſince the commencement of the laſt year, the maſs of France ſtruggling againſt the minions of combined deſpots, beginning with the recapture of Toulon, conqueſt at Lyons, and repulſing their tens of thouſand of rebels in arms, ſet on foot by ex-miniſters and Britiſh gold, they have been uniformly ſucceſsful through the year—among the fortreſſes and counties taken and retaken, the following are the moſt important ones.

By the Southern Army, Gen. Dugomier, after Toulon and Lyons (beſides ſtrong towns and forts in La Vendee againſt the inſurgents) Saorgio, Ormea, Oneglia, and ſeveral other ſtrong forts on the Mountain of Montecenis, in Sardinia—Perpignan, Fontarabia, St. Sebaſtian, all the Province of Catalonia, alſo Collioure, &c.

By the Northern and Meſſelle armies, Pichegru and Jourdan, Valenciennes, Queſnoy, Conde, Landrecies, Ypres, Nieuport, Oſtend, Courtray, Tournay, Dixmude, Oudenarde, Bruges, Ghent, Bruſſels, Louvain, Malines, Antwerp, Dundermonde, Mons, Charleroy, Tirlemont, Namur, Arlon, Spires, &c. in the Auſtrians Netherlands.

Alſo Sluys, Crevecœur, Bois-le-Duc, beſides divers other ſtrong forts bordering on Germany.

In this enumeration we have not mentioned the innumerable independent poſts of leſs conſequence—but we leave the patriotic army at the ſiege of Bilboa, in the South, terrifying old Spain, and of Maeſtricht and Bommel in the North, penetrating into Holland, ſupplying their numerous armies, to the number of 800,000, men with warlike ſtores, cloathing and caſh, from the conqueſts made, and contributions levied. While, on the other hand, Spain and Holland are attempting to levy new recruits in vain to defend their reſpective territories, and whoſe enthuſiaſm cannot be checked by myriads of ſlaves of deſpots.

January 13.

FAIR PLAY.

Captain Brown, left at 'Statia, [vide Marine news,] was from Bourdeaux, in France, and bound to Guadaloupe, as a place poſſeſſed by that Republic, and ladened with wines and brandy. When he appeared off Guadaloupe, there was a Britiſh fleet cruizing, a frigate and a ſloop of war immediately gave him chace, and on coming up with him, and finding where he was from, and where bound, cautioned him not to endeavor to enter Guadaloupe, but to go to one of the leeward iſlands; and informing, that if he afterwards perſiſted in getting into that Iſland, his veſſel would be a legal prize. Captain Brown went down to 'Statia, but obſerved, to Capt. Higby, that he meant to make another attempt to get into Guadaloupe; and the capture of his veſſel will probably be the conſequence.

A BRITISH FLEET

Of five ſail of the line, was cruizing off Guadaloupe, when Captain Higby left 'Statia.

Jan. 19.

Wedneſday laſt the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, met at the State-houſe in this town; and on Friday, agreeably to aſſignment, his Excellency the Governor, met the two Branches in the Repreſentatives Chamber, and delivered ad memoriter, the following

ADDRESS.

I AM happy, Fellow Citizens, to meet you in General Court aſſembled, on the day to which according to your requeſt, you have ſtood adjourned. By the Conſtitution, the governor, with the advice of the council, during the ſeſſion of the General Court, hath full authority to adjourn them to ſuch times as the two branches may judge moſt convenient.

The people of this Commonwealth in their declaration of rights, have recorded their own opinion, that the Legiſlature ought frequently to aſſemble for the redreſs of grievances, correcting, ſtrengthening and confirming the laws, and making new laws, as the common good may require. The laws of the commonwealth are intended to ſecure to each, and all the citizens, their own rights and liberties, and the property which they honeſtly poſſeſs. If there are any inſtances wherein the laws in being, are inadequate to theſe great and capital ends, your eyes will diſcern the evil, and your wiſdom will provide a ſuitable remedy. It ſhall be my endeavour, as indeed it is my duty, carefully to reviſe and readily approve your bills and reſolves, which may be calculated for the public good.

By the late returns of the votes for Repreſentatives to ſerve the Commonwealth in Congreſs, there were ſeveral diſtricts in which no choice had been effected. I immediately iſſued precepts according to law, requiring the ſeveral towns within thoſe diſtricts to meet on a day now paſt, in order to complete their elections. I cannot but recommend to conſideration, whether it may not be neceſſary more effectually to guard the elections of public agents and officers againſt illegal practices. All elections ought to be free, and every elector who feels his own independence as he ought, will act his part according to his beſt and moſt enlightened judgment. Elections are the immediate acts of the people's ſovereignty, in which no foreigners ſhould be allowed to intermeddle.

Upon free and unbiaſſed elections, the purity of the government, and conſequently the ſafety and welfare of the citizens, may I not ſay, altogether depend.

If we continue to be a happy people, that happineſs muſt be aſſured by the enacting and executing of reaſonable and wiſe laws, expreſſed in the plaineſt language; and by eſtabliſhing ſuch modes of education, as tend to inculcate in the minds of youth, the feelings and habits of "piety, religion and morality," and to lead them to the knowledge and love of thoſe truly Republican principles upon which our civil inſtitutions are founded. We have ſolemnly engaged ourſelves, fellow citizens, to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, and the conſtitution of this commonwealth. This muſt be reconcileable in the minds of any man, who judiciouſly conſiders the ſovereign rights of the one as limited to federal purpoſes, and the ſovereign rights of the other as acting upon and directing the internal concerns of our own Republic.

We have been under apprehenſion of being made a party in the deſolating conteſt in Europe. Permit me juſt to obſerve; that the firſt and main principle which urged the combined powers to enter into the conteſt, is in my own opinion unſupportable by reaſon and nature, and in violation of the moſt eſſential right of nations and of men. The repeated acts of violence which have been committed on the property of American citizens, might, in the opinion of ſome, have juſtified reprifals; but the policy of the federal government has directed to other meaſures. The wiſdom of our own councils, with the unexampled ſucceſſes of our magnanimous Ally, the Republic of France, afford the ſtrongeſt ground of hope, that under the continued ſmiles of Divine Providence, peace and tranquility, ſo intereſting to a riſing Republic, will in the end be firmly eſtabliſhed.

The buſineſs of fortifying certain harbours within this Commonwealth, according to an act of Congreſs was left unfiniſhed in your laſt ſeſſion. It is indeed probable, that the danger which produced that meaſure, has nearly ſubſided; but the law ſtill exiſts, and in my opinion it cannot be carried into conſtitutional effect in this Commonwealth, without the aid of the legiſlature of the ſame. I am led to this opinion by contemplating the firſt article of the conſtitution of the United States, which eſtabliſhes the powers of Congreſs, and which particularly authoriſes them to exerciſe excluſive legiſlation in all caſes whatever, over all places purchaſed by the conſent of the legiſlature of the States, in which the ſame ſhall be, for the erection of Forts, Magazines, and other public buildings.

Thoſe who wiſh to perſuade the world to believe, that a free repreſentative republic cannot be ſupported, will no doubt make uſe of every art to injure, and by degrees to alter, and finally to eradicate the principles of our free conſtitution; but the virtuous and enlightened citizens of this Commonwealth, and of all United America, have underſtanding and firmneſs, ſufficient to ſupport thoſe conſtitutions of civil government which they have formed, and which have done them to much honor in the eſtimation of the world.

It is with pain that I mention the inſurrection which has lately taken place in a ſiſter ſtate. It was pointed more immediately at an act of Federal Government. An act of that Government, as well as of the other Governments in the Union, is conſtitutionally the act of the people, and our conſtitutions provide a ſafe and eaſy method to redreſs any real grievances. No people can be more free under a conſtitution eſtabliſhed by their own voluntary compact, and exerciſed by men appointed by their own frequent ſuffrages. What excuſe then can there be for forcible oppoſition to the laws? If any law ſhall

prove oppreſſive in its operation, the future deliberations of a freely elective Repreſentative, will afford a conſtitutional remedy -- but the meaſures adopted by the Preſident of the United States, ſupported by the virtue of citizens of every deſcription, in that and the adjacent States, have prevailed, and there is an end of the inſurrection. Let the glory be given to him who alone governs all events, while we expreſs the juſt feelings of reſpect and gratitude due to all thoſe, whom he honours as inſtruments to carry into effect his gracious deſigns.

I congratulate you on the ſucceſs which the forces of the United States have lately had againſt the hoſtile Indians. It is my hearty wiſh that, by the bleſſing of heaven, an end may be put to this expenſive war, by an agreement between the parties, upon the permanent principles of juſtice, honour, good neighbourhood, and true friendſhip.

The Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, having provided that the General Court, which ſhall be in the year of our LORD. one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, ſhall iſſue precepts for collecting the ſentiments of the people in regard to its reviſion. And as this Court is within the year mentioned, you will be pleaſed to decide, whether it was intended by the people that this buſineſs ſhould be done by the General Court which ſhall be elected within that year, or whether it is your duty to attend to it.

I will lay before you ſeveral papers tranſmitted to me by the Treaſurer, and other matters which may occur during the Seſſion, by ſubſequent meſſages.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Boſton, January 16th, 1795.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13.

It is remarkable what an analogy there has been in the different countries of Europe, between the proceedings of the tyranical monarchies, and thoſe of the popular tyranny of Roberſpierre and the Jacobins, during the ſhort period of their domination in France. While the miniſtry of England, the Emperor, Kings of Pruſſia, of Sardinia and of Spain, were arreſting perſons ſuſpected of diſaffection to their reſpective governments, the Jacobins were guillotining or impriſoning thoſe ſuſpected of views unfriendly to their deſpotiſm.—The ſame ſeverity was exerciſed in all, and under the ſame pretext—"diſaffection to men in power."

Thanks to that wiſdom which preſides over the affairs of this world, ſome check is given to the tyranny of the Britiſh court, as well as to the domination of the Jacobins in France.

Yeſterday we announced the liberation of the learned, the elegant, and the venerable Barthelem, from priſon, where a popular tyranny had confined him for many months. This day we have the pleaſure to announce the acquittal of Mr. Hardy after a lengthy trial by a free and independant jury. Whether we ſee virtuous men wreſted from the galling chains of miniſterial vengeance, or from the rapacious claws of that all devouring monſter, popular deſpotiſm, the event muſt excite the moſt pleaſurable ſenſations in the breaſt of every good man. Liberty is always mild, humane and indulgent; tyranny only is ſuſpicious ferocious, and ſanguinary.

January 22.

The Legiſlature of this ſtate met on Tueſday the 20th inſt. in this city, agreeably to adjournment from Poughkeepſie: but little buſineſs was tranſacted. The houſe proceeded in the choice of their Chaplains, when the Right Rev. Dr. Proveſt, Rev. Dr. M'Knight, and the Rev. Dr. Linn, were elected.

We hear that Mr. Thomas Stoughton, merchant, of this city, has been appointed, by the Spaniſh court, Conſul of that nation to the ſtates of New-York, &c. Alſo, that his brother, --Stoughton, is thus appointed Conſul to the ſtate of Maryland, and that their reſpective commiſſions had been received.

A gentleman of reſpectability writes from St. Euſtatia, December 19, to his correſpondent in this city, that he may rely on it, a reinforcement of twelve line of battle Britiſh ſhips, with tranſports, and five thouſand troops have arrived at Barbadoes.

January 24.

Laſt evening Capt. Clark, of the ſhip Olive Branch, came up to town---his ſhip will be up from the Hook about eleven this day. He left the Texel Nov. 16, and has Amſterdam accounts of November 14, the lateſt of any yet received. We have no opportunity to retail particulars at this late hour, the ſubſtance of his accounts are---that NIMEGUEN was taken---that MAESTRICHT was taken as we had heard---that PEACE was the order of the day---and that M'Brides ſhip was towed a wreck into the Texel. He does not inform where the noble duke is, but the duke of Brunſwick commands.

Philadelphia, January 28.

Information of the nett revenue for 1793. Agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, there was collected in Philadelphia, DOLLARS. 1,804,318

New-York (City)	1,195,511
Baltimore	855,531
Boſton	619,100
Charleſton,	354,660
Norfolk,	218,921

The duties on tonnage for ſame year were—At Philadelphia, 14,273

New-York,	18,450
Baltimore,	17 212
Boſton,	6,050
Charleſton,	13,870
Norfolk,	10,971

Thus Baltimore, which in 1763, was not known as a town, has out ſtripped the great town of Boſton, and treads cloſe on the heels of New-York.

Extract of a letter from Northampton, (Maſſachuſetts) Dec. 31, 1794.

"Our navigable canal at South Hadley Falls, in Connecticut river, was opened laſt Wedneſday.

The preſident, directors, and other proprietors, with about fifty paſſengers, had the pleaſure of ſailing out of the canal into the machine prepared to receive the loaded boats. After we were in, the water was let out of the machine, and the ſluice-gate being hoiſted, the wheel of the machinery was put in motion, and moved majeſtically down the inclined plane, till we reached the water below. We were then, by means of the water operating on the ſame wheel machinery, drawn back, (or made to aſcend this ſtupendous artificial acclivity) and ſailed out of the machine into the canal again.

"I do aſſure you, my friend, we were very much delighted; every thing operated in every point of view, agreeable to our moſt ſanguine wiſhes.

"Thus perfect the theory—thus complete the execution of the works!

"This is the firſt experiment in this country, for overcoming ſo great a fall of water, by means of the inclined plane; and I believe the experiment has not been made in any country on ſuch extenſive principles—and in ſeveral important parts of this work we have a clear title to originality.

"This inclined plane, with its concomitant machinery, is well worthy the inſpection of the curious and ingenious artiſan, and of the philoſophic mechanic--both would be entertained---perhaps inſtructed.

"The machine conſtructed for the purpoſe of conveying the boats up and down the inclined plane was invented by Mr. Preſcott, our ſuperintendant—a gentleman of great mechanical ingenuity---I ſhall therefore call it, in honor of the inventor, THE PRESCOTTONIAN MACHINE.

"As you have never ſeen the works, I will give you a ſketch of them, though it will be a very imperfect one.

"A dam begins on the weſtern ſhore, near the head of the falls, and runs eleven rods into the river; then turns and runs down the river, inclining to the eaſtern ſhore one hundred and thirty rods---here a ſtrong guard lock is made, and connected with the end of the dam and eaſtern bank of the river. The dam, or a wharf higher than the freſh ever riſes, is then continued thirty rods further to land, over which the river never flows; and here the digging of the canal begins—it is 18 feet wide, and runs two miles varying greatly in its depth, and terminates through a hill of ſolid rock, 53 feet higher than the bed of the river below. This perpendicular height of 53 feet is overcome, or ſurmounted, by means of waterworks operating on the inclined plane. The inclined plane joins the canal at the hill, and gradually deſcends two hundred and thirty feet to the bed of the river; and here, the water being ſhallow, another canal begins, and is dug one hundred and twenty-five rods to deep water in the river below the rapids.

"At the head of the inclined plane, is a ſimple but ingenious and powerful wheel machinery, connected by cables with the Preſcottonian machine: This is drawn up the inclined plane, by throwing a quantity of water out of the canal, through a ſluice way upon a wheel, and winding the cable round a large cylinder—Loaded boats are alſo ſafely let down the plane by throwing a leſs quantity of water on the ſame wheel, which in this caſe operates as a check, and prevents the machine with its contents from running precipitately down; the operator can at pleaſure, and in an inſtant, retard, accelierate or ſtop the motion of the machine, on any part of the inclined plane.

"When a boat is to be taken into the machine from the upper canal, a gate is opened, and the water of the canal fills the machine, and the boat ſails in— the gate that lets the water in is then ſhut, and ſidegates are opened to let the water out: then the water-wheel is ſet in motion, and the machine with the loaded boats in it deſcends the inclined plane into the water or the lower canal—here the machine is immediately filled with the water again, and the boat floats off and ſails its courſe to Hartford—and here alſo the boats coming up the river ſail into the machine;—and as it emerges from the canal the water runs out, and it aſcends the inclined plane, to the upper canal, where the water is again let in, and the boat floats out, paſſes through the canal into the river above the falls, and proceeds on its deſtined voyage through a fertile and delightful country.

"A boat will paſs up or down the inclined plane in ten minutes, without any manual labour whatever, other than opening and ſhutting the gates, which is inſtantaneouſly done.

"The Preſcottonian Machine for conveying the boats up and down the inclined plane, is made water tight, and is fixed on ſix ſtrong wheels, three on each ſide---two near the forepart, two in the centre, and two abaft, but of different diameters ſuited to the inclination of the plane, ſo as to keep the machine and loaded boats perfectly horizontal in this aerial voyage."

Extract of a letter from Waſhington county, dated December 25, 1794.

"Many perſons have been indicted in the Courts here for offences in the late troubles. I ſhall only mention, particularly, the perſons who inſulted the commiſſioners at Greenſburgh. I will further obſerve that the Grand Juries in the ſeveral counties have given ſuch ſpecimens of their ſenſe of duty, as will juſtify, at any future occaſion, a confidence in the juries of this country in the moſt popular caſes; and will juſtify the opinions of the friends to the exerciſe of the ſtate juriſdiction."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability, dated Norfolk, (Virginia) Jan. 15 1795.

"Yeſterday the ſhip Harmony, and a French ſhip of 22 guns, were captured by a Britiſh 74, and are now in Lyn Haven Bay---The Harmony is of Baltimore, and laden with wine and brandy.

Perhaps no country whoſe inhabitants are really ſo enlightened, is ſo duped by its miniſters as England. At the beginning of the ſilly projection againſt France, Great-Britain ſubſidized the Sardinian king with the ſum of £300,000 ſterling annually, to enable him to maintain troops to protect his own dominions--- that is in fact to enliſt him into the confedracy, and if he could not do much good for his purchaſers, the money would at leaſt prevent his doing miſchief. In ſhort it was a decent miniſterial bribe!

Laſt year the King of Pruſſia's finances were exhauſted, and he called for a bribe. A bribe was offered by Great-Britain and Holland; and 60,000 Pruſſians were hired to kill Frenchmen at the expence of the poor Engliſhmen; but the king takes the money and withdraws the troops!

Another project, more ſilly if poſſible, was to take into pay 30,000 Emigrant Frenchmen; to fight againſt their own country. This ſcheme had the ſanction of Parliament. Officers for a body of 30,000 troops are appointed- but men are wanting. This ſcheme however anſwers one good purpoſe - it feeds a great number of refugee nobles and gentlemen, who, driven from their own eſtates, have no other means of ſubſiſtance.

The laſt project of ſubſidizing the Emperor ſeems to have failed. The reaſon of this failure is not known. Perhaps John Bull would not come up to his imperial demands, which muſt be very preſſing---perhaps the Emperor could not ſpare the requiſite number of men---yet in this caſe he might have followed the example of his royal ally the king of Pruſſia---he might have taken the money and not have furniſhed the men.

Theſe mad projects are ſo degrading to princes, that the moſt intemperate royaliſt would doubt the right of kings to be maſters of nations; for nature never intended the greateſt fools to manage government in wiſdom. A writer in the beginning of the preſent century reſolved never to believe in the divine right of kings, till he ſaw ſubjects born with bunches on their backs, like camels, and kings with combs on their heads, like cocks, by which ſign he ſhould be enabled to collect, that the former were deſigned to labour and ſuffer; and the latter to ſtrut and crow. [Minerva.]

It is ſaid that a maſon at Arbroth has finiſhed a machine, which by its own powers of preſſure, and without pendulum or ſpring, produces perpetual motion.

Preparations are making for building a bridge over the Kennebeck, at Hallowel, in the diſtrict of Maine.

A Society is eſtabliſhed in Virginia for inſuring buildings againſt fire. A general office, governed by a Preſident and eight directors, and three caſhiers general is to be eſtabliſhed at Richmond; and at Norfolk, Suffolk, Williamſburg, Peterſburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Wincheſter,-- Staunton, and at other places, if neceſſary, an office to be managed by one Clerk or Caſhier.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Noted ſtand for public buſineſs, called the Barly Sheep, on the Old York Road, 12 miles from Philadelphia. A LOT of GROUND, containing nine acres well manured and in with clover, with a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, two good wells of water near the houſe, with pumps in them, with ſtabling for fifty horſes, two good waggon ſheds with other out buildings, the whole in good repair, for further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CALLA.

Jan. 25, 1795.

LANGHORNE PARK

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, on the 24th day of next month, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

IT is ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, and county of Bucks, 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded for a conſiderable diſtance by Neſhaminy creek, and within about 1 mile of Middletown meeting-houſe, a high and healthy ſituation, in a thick ſettled, pleaſant, and wealthy neighbourhood, contiguous to ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and is juſtly deemed equal to moſt ſituations in the ſtate, either for the farmer, or for perſons in eaſy circumſtances, ſeeking a place that will admit of ornamental and uſeful improvements.

The manſion-houſe, the antient ſeat of Judge Langhorne, was not long ſince repaired, a large ſtone kitchen nearly adjoins it, a never failing ſpring of excellent water is at a ſmall diſtance, over which there is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe: a ſmall tenement and griſt-mill, with other out houſes, are erected on parts of the tract, which contains about 450 acres. There is ſuppoſed to be near 200 acres thereof under wood, and parts of it well timbered. Great improvements may be made in increaſing the quantity of meadow already in uſe, by means of a lively ſpring of water which runs through a large part of the tract. The ſoil is allowed to be in general good. For further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, at No 10, North Front Street.

Philadelphia, 1ſt mo. 22d, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Fifth Day, the 19th of the Second Month next,

A LOT, containing 2 acres and 52 perches, ſituate in Mooreland townſhip. Montgomery county, on the Governor's and Limekiln roads, within 15 miles of Philadelphia, and one and half of the Crooked-billet: there are on ſaid lot, a large, new, two ſtory, ſtone dwelling houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, a well of excellent water near the door, a frame ſtable, a ſmall quantity of wood, and a young apple orchard of grafted fruit, is beautifully ſituated, and ſuitable for public buſineſs; likewiſe another LOT, of 15 acres and 36 perches, nearly adjoining the above (with a lane from one to the other) a part of which is woodland, a conſiderable number of apple and ſome fruit trees thereon. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, by

DAVID DAVIES.

First Month, 27, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let for a Term of Years,

THE PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the ſign of General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, and 22 from Lancaſter: the Plantation contains about 100 acres of land, about one half cleared, 10 acres of meadow, ſome orchard, and a ſpring, ſmith's ſhop, and ſpring-houſe, near the dwelling houſe; there is a very good vacancy for a ſmith, there being none nearer than 3 miles Any perſon who chooſes to buy or rent, may apply, near the ſign of the Waggon, know the terms, and have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of April next.

CALEB WAY.

Weſt-Caln, Jan. 10, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 18 miles from Wilmington, and 8 from Elkton, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres of land, 60 whereof are woodland, and 15 meadow, a good bearing orchard, the remainder plowghland, on which there is a commodious two ſtory log houſe &c. Alſo another farm, containing 300 acres of land. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MACKY, living in Nottingham, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM BEATY.

January 16, 1795.

N. B. The laſt deſcribed tract, having a ſufficiency of woodland, may be divided into two ſmall farms, and will be ſold to ſuit the purchaſers.

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 13th of this inſt. a negro man, who calls himſelf JOE JENKINS, and acknowledges to be a ſlave to Mr. JAMES CLEGETT, of George-Town, ſtate of Maryland, his maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take him away, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged on paying his fees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Gaoler.

Jan. 20, 1795.

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 10th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Wallkiln precinct, Ulſter county, near Goſhen, ſtate of New-York, a dark Bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, better than 14 hands high, has no natural marks, paces and trots, and marked with the harneſs; ſhe is well made, and was in good order, has been docked; ſhe was ſtolen by a George Thompſon, a native of Ireland, and talks broad, of a ſandy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, about 35 years of age, formerly lived near Goſhen. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed man, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, or FIFTEEN for the Man and Mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

JOHN HALL.

January 25, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On FRIDAY the 13th day of February next, on the Premiſes,

PURSUANT to the laſt will of Chriſtian Schrack, late of Providence townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, that valuable LOT of LAND, ſituate in Providence aforeſaid, adjoining the Reading road, the lands of Matthias Brooks and Andrew Todd, containing 60 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, between 7 and 8 acres of good meadow, the whole of which can be watered by a never failing ſtream, (whereon is ſituated the mill of Matthias Brooks) 18 acres of woodland, and an excellent ſand-ſtone quarry, which are very valuable. There are on ſaid lot erected, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a log barn, and other out houſes, alſo a convenient tan-yard, where the buſineſs has been extenſively carried on for a number of years paſt, a large orchard, now in its prime, and a pump of good water near the door. The above deſcribed lot is well ſituated for public buſineſs, in the village commonly called the Trap, and near ſeveral places of worſhip, of divers denominations. Attendance, and a reaſonable credit, will be given by

MARGARET SCHRACK, Executrix.
ABRAHAM SCHRACK, ADAM PRUTEMAN. } Executors.

N. N. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

January 12, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH LORD, Silverſmith, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, No. 88, North Water ſtreet.

MARY LORD, Executrix.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, Executor.

January 8, 1795. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE two ſtory Stone HOUSE, now occupied by the ſubſcriber, ſituate on the weſt ſide of High ſtreet, in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, and county of Cheſter, together with a valuable Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, containing about 45 perches, and extending in length or depth, from ſaid High-ſtreet, 330 feet, to Church ſtreet, whereon its front is 54 feet; there is alſo erected on the ſaid lot, a two ſtory Brick Tenement, and a Log Stable; the houſe is in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and has been for many years occupied as a ſtore; alſo a Lot of Ground, containing three quarters of an acre, ſituate in the ſaid town; and likewiſe the ſubſcribers Stock of Silver, Plated, and Hardware, together with a good Set of Silverſmith's Tools, which will be diſpoſed of very low, if ſold altogether. Poſſeſſion of the houſe and lots may be had the firſt day of March next. For further particulars apply to Mr. ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, Conveyancer, in Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. AARON MUSGRAVE, Jun.

Weſt-Cheſter, Dec. 31, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, ſituate on a never-failing ſtream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Penepack creek into the Oxford road to the city: Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, completely finiſhed, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large ſtone ſhed, a good ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete ſtone ſpring-houſe arched over, and a ſmoke houſe over the ſame, with other out-buildings; alſo, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title.

* ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

January 6.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockly townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of December laſt, a Black MARE, with two white feet, and a pair of hopples on. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN RHOADS.

January 8, 1785. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomety county, on the river Schuylkill, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown; containing about 250 acres, 80 whereof are woodland, and about 30 of meadow, and more may be made; a conſiderable quantity of it is watered, and water in every field, which renders it very ſuitable for grazing or marketing. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe over an excellent ſpring, a good new ſtone barn, an old orchard, and a young one juſt beginning to bear; alſo a variety of pear, peach, cherry and plumb trees, and a ſhare in a ſhad fiſhery. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

* ISAAC JACOBS.

12mo. 31ſt, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and has a ſmall foretop. Alſo taken, a bridle, and an old ſaddle, the padd faced with white pluſh, lately repaired with a blue ſweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive 4 dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction. JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county, †
12th mo. 30th, 1794.

N. B. A certain James Oſburne left the neighbourhood about the ſame time; he is about 25 years of age, middle ſize, his hair frizzled, pretty well dreſs'd, by trade a weaver, but ſometimes digs wells. There is do doubt but he has taken the horſe, and is generally ſuppoſed to be gone ſomewhere about Shippenſburg, and perhaps is married there,

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Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Rachel Gardner, late of the townſhip of Honeybrook, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres; the land is good for all ſorts of grain, there is about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, alſo a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit, the whole is well watered by ſundry good ſprings, and a branch of the Brandywine runs through the ſame; there are erected on ſaid premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, 2 ſtories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a large log kitchen adjoining the ſame, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring near ſaid dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn with a cellar under it for cattle, ſaid plantation lies contiguous to ſeveral good merchant mills and places of worſhip, there are ſeveral iron-works within a few miles of it, which affords a good market for timber, of which article the plantation much abounds. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living near the ſame, the payment will be made eaſy for to ſuit the purchaſer, and an indiſputable title given. by

FRANCIS GARDNER and DAVID HUNTER. } Executors.

Dec. 22, 1794. *

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next ſpring,

A FARM, containing about 300 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, within two miles of ſeveral places of worſhip, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to ROBERT RUSSELL, at Brandywine Slitting mill, near the ſaid Farm, who will ſhew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, ſituate on the great road leading from Newark, in the ſtate of Delaware, to Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, about 3 miles from Newark and 8 miles from Chriſtiana bridge, from whence there is a convenient tranſportation to Philadelphia by water, containing 140 acres, and 30 perches—A dwelling houſe, barn, and orchard, a ſufficient quantity of woodland for fuel and fencing; lime can be had, at different kilns, within about 4 miles, and within the ſame diſtance there are a number of griſt-mils, ſome within about 2 miles.

Alſo, to be RENTED,

On Ground-Rent, for ever,

Sixteen LOTS of GROUND, in Kenſington, near Philadelphia, bounded on Hanover and Marlborough ſtreets, 20 and ½ feet front, and about 180 feet deep; likewiſe, a Frame Building, on ſaid ground, to be ſold. For further particulars enquire of JOSEPH WATKINS, Arch-ſtreet, No. 121. tbcſ

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CARTER, late of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are once more earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call and have them ſettled.

JOSHUA COMLY, Adminiſtrator.

Moorland, Philadelphia county,
December 3, 1794. *

STOP THIEF.

A Certain WILLIAM HILL, a laborer, abſconded laſt night from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtole a number of men's and women's wearing apparel, viz. a cambiet gown, red and green, one ſtriped do. blue and white linen, one linſey petticoat, ſtriped red, blue, and white, one half worn great coat, of a drab colour, with wooden buttons, one pair new olive-green tow trowſers, one white coarſe pillow caſe, one pair blue ribbed ſtockings, &c. William Hill, as he calls himſelf, ſays he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, freſh complexion, black hair, and ſtoop ſhouldered; had on, a white oznaburg frock, red jacket without ſleeves, new blue cloth trowſers, and a half worn hat. Whoever will apprehend ſaid villain, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the articles ſtolen recovered, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN PYLE.

December 1, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-Street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1795:

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations, a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 28th of November laſt, from the houſe of JAMES MARTIN, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM STARKEY, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little oop ſhouldered, and brown complexion; took with him, one dark brown fulled linſey coat, one light coloured broadcloth do. and one green do. three under veſts, one of which was ſpotted velvet, one brown linſey, and one green do. and a pair of old leather breeches, with a patch on the right knee, a pair of footed woolen ſtockings, with old ſhoes and large plated buckles, and a white hat. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring ſaid Apprentice in gaol, or otherwiſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip aforeſaid. JOHN HULME.

December 15, 1794. * 6w

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the night of the 12th inſt. a dark Bay MARE, riſing 4 years old next ſpring, ſhod before, her two hind feet white, and a white ſpot on one of her fore feet, and a few grey hairs in her forehead, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the Thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward, or eight dollars for the Mare and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

WILLIAM CARVER.

December 23, 1794.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, on the old York road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown COW, with a white ſtreak on her back. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DANIEL HOLLAWELL.

December 16, 1794. *

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſtant, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Bethlehem road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and about 5 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN EVENS.

December 27, 1794. *

STRAYED away from the main ſtreet of Germantown, on Wedneſday, the 26th ult. a light red freſh milch COW, with large horns, one of which is ſcaled, has ſome white ſpots on her belly; as ſhe was brought from the Jerſies, it is probable ſhe may have gone towards the Delaware. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, near the Market-houſe, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or Ten Shillings for information, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again.

JOHN ROSE.

Germantown, Dec. 5, 1794. ¶

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Stow creek townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 26th of November laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named DAVID STOGDIN, about 18 years of age, is ſtreight built, well grown, has thick brown hair, which he ſometimes wears tied behind; had on and took with him, a lead coloured thick cloth homeſpun coattee, almoſt new, large in the ſleeves, an out-ſide jacket of the ſame colour, much worn, a deep blue waiſt-coat, with two rows of metal buttons, one old lead coloured do. a new tow and linen ſhirt, one other do. a little worn, a pair of reddiſh coloured ſtriped linſey trowſers, one pair of tow and linen do. one pair of woolen ſtockings, of a mixed blue and white colour, broken in the feet, neats leather ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles, a round ſmall brim wool hat, almoſt new, a ſilk handkerchief, red, checked large with narrow ſtripes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID AYARS.

December 6, 1794. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

For TERM of LIFE,

A NEGRO MAN, named ELAM, commonly called AM, 23 years of age; he is a ſtout able man, and underſtands all kinds of farming buſineſs, an excellent hand with a team, and would ſuit for iron-works; he now lives in Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, near Job Lippincott's tavern; he belongs to, and is the property of the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid townſhip. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Negro, may apply to

JOSEPH BROWNING.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to hire, truſt, or harbour ſaid Negro, at their peril, except by leave from his Maſter. Nov. 30, 1794. *

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, No. 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market ſtreet,

(Price 75 Cents)

PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

WATCHES.

Robert Leſlie & Iſaac Price,
Clock and Watch-Makers, Market ſtreet,
No. 79,

IN addition to their former aſſortment per William Penn and Caroline, have imported in the George Barclay and Pigou, from London, a handſome and well ſelected aſſortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, equal to any they have ever imported, conſiſting of Capt and Jewelled Gold and Silver Watches, of the firſt quality; Patent Seconds, and Plain do. elegantly engraved and plain Silver do. alſo, ornamental and plain Chamber and Eight-Day Clocks—All of which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, either wholeſale or retail. As they have been manufactured under the immediate direction of ROBERT LESLIE, who has engaged ſome of the beſt artiſts in London, the Public may be aſſured that no perſons in the United States can ſerve them on better terms, as the perſonal attendance of Robert Leſlie, will enable him to guard againſt the impoſitions uſual amongſt workmen, when manufacturing for exportation, and can engage for the execution of any order with which they may be favoured, as no veſſel from London for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, will arrive, without adding to their Aſſortment.

December 4.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Paxton townſhip, Dauphin county, about 6 miles from Harriſburg, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, a Negro BOY, named SAM, 17 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, has very large feet, large featured, and thick lips, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a brown coloured hunting-ſhirt, under jacket with ſtrings to it, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of coarſe tow trowſers, and a linen ſhirt. It is probable he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN.

December 26, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, on the main road to Philadelphia, containing nearly 80 acres, 30 of which are woodland, of the beſt quality, 20 acres under clover, and the remainder good paſture land: There are on ſaid Plantation, a ſtone dwelling houſe 50 feet front, cellared under, a well of good water near the door, barn, ſtable, ſtone ſpring-houſe, and out-houſes, all in good repair, a large pailed garden, a bearing orchard, a number of pear and cherry trees of different kinds, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A PLANTATION in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, half a mile ſouth of the White Horſe tavern, on the Lancaſter road, containing 96 acres; thereon are, a two ſtory log houſe and ſtables, a ſpring of good water near the door, one half woodland, well timbered, the remainder good plow-land; the turnpike road is within a few perches of the houſe; both places are well ſituated for any kind of public buſineſs. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the firſt mentioned Plantation. JOHN RETTEW.

November 29, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, Paper-Maker, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, a German Servant MAN, named CONRAD HEIDI, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has reddiſh hair, tied behind, a freckled face, down look, and ſlim; had on when he went away, a blue cloth ſurtout coat, a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a grey cloth under jacket, a pair of black velvet, and a pair of corduroy breeches, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, their peril.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has a dark brown ſpot on her right buttock, near the bigneſs of a hand, and lately ſhod before with new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

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